



# Pakistan Has a Right To Bolster Defense, Thatcher Tells India

By Stuart Auerbach  
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain bluntly challenged India's official policies here Friday by insisting that Pakistan needs arms to defend itself against Soviet troops across its borders in Afghanistan.

The prime minister, on the third day of her five-day state visit to India, used some of the fiercest language that the Indian press and government officials have heard on Pakistan's need for arms.

Mrs. Thatcher also challenged other cornerstones of Indian foreign policy. She said the presence of Western naval ships and bases in the Indian Ocean-Gulf region was necessary both to protect vital sea-lanes and to counter the Soviet force in the area; she blamed the tensions in the region on the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan; and she defended Washington's plans for a Rapid Deployment Force, to which she said Britain would add a small contingent.

She stood firmly behind a proposed British nationalities law, which an Indian correspondent has called "paper genocide." There is a widely held view in India that the measure is aimed at stripping dark-skinned residents of former British colonies of the right to full British citizenship.

**International Issues**  
But it was Mrs. Thatcher's comments on international issues that most conflicted with the views of the Indian government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, which blames the West for increasing tensions in the region and fears

## U.S. Says Link To India Unhurt By Pakistan Ties

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration sees no reason that U.S.-Indian relations should be damaged by the United States' pursuit of a closer military relationship with Pakistan, according to a senior State Department official.

The comment was made Thursday during talks in Washington between Indian and U.S. officials on a relationship that Indian officials have described as unsatisfactory.

"We are prepared to be as pro-Western as you will permit us to be," the Indian foreign secretary, Eric Gonsalves, said before his arrival Tuesday. "But every time we try to create an opening, you kick us in the teeth."

"We want a security relationship with Pakistan, there's no secret about that," the U.S. official said Thursday. "We are very optimistic that a more credible, reliable policy on the part of the administration will produce the opportunity to forge a closer relationship with the Pakistanis."

At the same time, he said, he could not see any reason "why our relationship with India must get worse."

## Russians Block Proposal To Ease Lebanese Crisis

By Bernard D. Nossiter  
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The Soviet Union has blocked a French and U.S. plan to appoint a United Nations representative in Lebanon charged with easing the crisis there.

The Russians, supported by East Germany, insisted Thursday that Israel be singled out as responsible for the conflict, but that was unacceptable to the United States and other Western powers.

The Security Council's members have been negotiating privately since last Saturday, seeking some formula to ease the Lebanese situation. Their inability to agree Thursday was the latest in a protracted series of failures to deal with the world's crises.

The world's chief peacekeeping body has ignored the war between Iran and Iraq since November, when it called on Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to appoint a mediator; he has been unsuccessful in efforts to reach a settlement. The council gave up on Afghanistan 15 months ago when the Soviet Union vetoed a demand that it withdraw its troops.

The facility, diplomats at the UN say, reflects some unwritten rules. The organization is impotent when either superpower so commands, or when one or another combatant on the ground does not want to be disturbed and can rely on superpower support.

**Talks to Continue**  
The proposition that appeared dead Thursday — the council president, Noel Dorry of Ireland, intends to continue talking to the principal negotiators — arose from a meeting in Paris last Saturday at which Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. conferred with

that arms supplied to Pakistan will be turned against India.

Mrs. Thatcher's challenge occurred in the midst of an Indian diplomatic offensive to counter American efforts to conclude new security relations with Pakistan and to increase the Western naval presence in the Indian Ocean.

The Indian foreign secretary, Eric Gonsalves, is in Washington this week trying to persuade the Reagan administration to shift its policies.

Mrs. Thatcher stressed the right of any country to acquire arms to defend itself and said Pakistan's needs have increased since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December, 1979.

"I would be concerned if I had Soviet troops near my frontier that had recently occupied the country just beyond that frontier," the British leader said. "I would wish to have the means to defend myself and my people."

**Indian Strength**  
She said that India, which recently concluded a \$1.6-billion arms deal with the Soviet Union and has also contracted to buy fighters from Britain, "has increased her equipment and arms enormously, more so than some other countries, because she does in fact give priority to being able to defend herself."

"One cannot ask for a right to defend oneself," Mrs. Thatcher added pointedly, "and deny that right to other sovereign nations."

While Mrs. Thatcher said she opposes military intervention in Afghanistan to dislodge the 85,000 or more Soviet troops there, the British prime minister added: "We shall never accept the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan as normal, and we shall look at every activity of the Soviet Union accordingly."

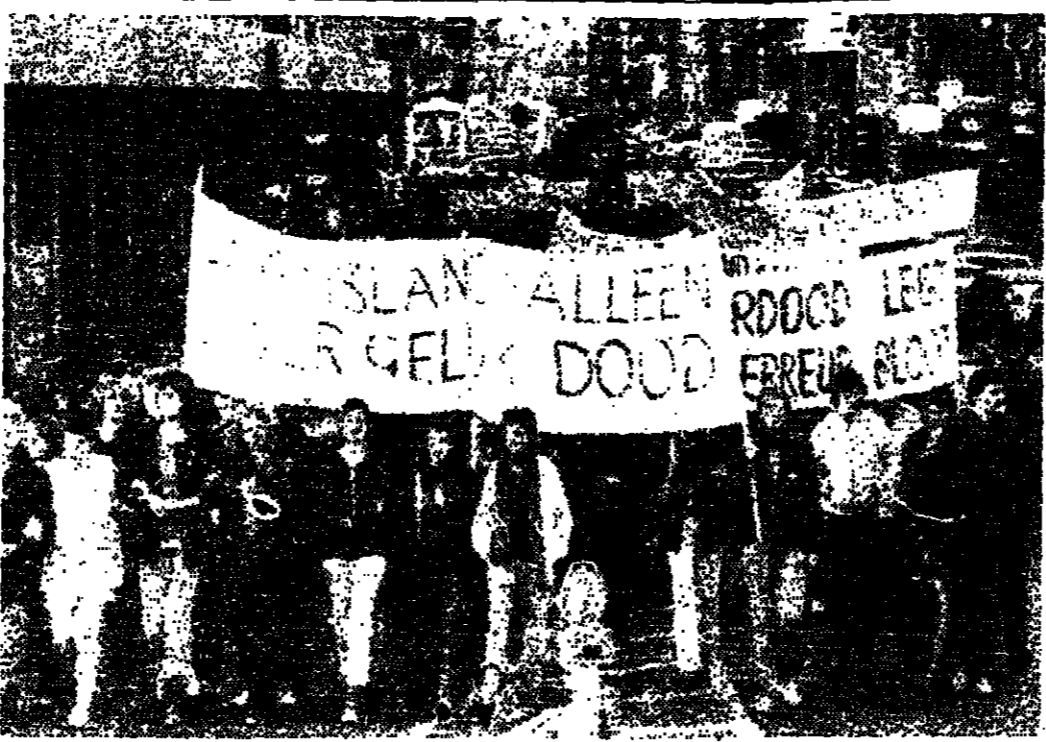
"Once you accept that the Soviets can march in and occupy an independent country," she continued, "no independent nation will be safe."

She said that Britain — through the United Nations, the non-aligned movement, the Commonwealth states and other diplomatic channels — is trying to put pressure on the Russians to withdraw.

**Russians Blamed**  
Mrs. Thatcher defended the U.S. naval presence on the British island of Diego Garcia, and in reply to a question asking if Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan should be accompanied by a similar U.S. withdrawal from Diego Garcia and El Salvador, she said, "I am not aware of any foreign troops in El Salvador."

She said the naval presence in the Indian Ocean-Gulf region to the Russians, who she said "have a large number of ships" in the area. She said the British, French and U.S. ships there are needed to make sure the vital sea-lanes in that area are kept open.

"It would be very nice," she said, "if you could maintain freedom of navigation without any naval ships of any nations there at all. But I am afraid that is not what the world is like in a very, very sensitive area, and I do not see any changes at the moment."



Several hundred demonstrators marched through the center of Amsterdam on Thursday night to protest the death of Sigurd Debus, who had been on a hunger strike in a West German prison.

## Death of West German Hunger Striker Prompts Attacks, but Violence Limited

BERLIN — A bomb damaged a research institute in West Berlin early Friday, and leftist demonstrators smashed windows and clashed with police here and in two West German cities after the death of a convicted terrorist who had refused food for more than 10 weeks.

In an apparent move to forestall further demonstrations, police in Hamburg said that justice officials would wait until Tuesday — after the Easter holiday weekend — to announce the date and time of the funeral of the terrorist, Sigurd Debus, 38, who died Thursday in Hamburg.

Police in Hamburg, West Berlin and Frankfurt reported Friday that they were on special alert, and said that violence during the night was much less widespread than they had feared. Concern had been heightened after a bomb was found Thursday in a U.S. Army headquarters building in Wiesbaden with a note referring to Mr. Debus' death.

Mr. Debus, said to be a former member of the Red Army Faction of the late Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof, was serving a 12-year sentence for robbery and attempted bomb attacks. Several hours after Mr. Debus' death was announced, 23 other jailed terrorists broke off their coordinated two-month hunger strike. They are being held in several maximum-security prisons in West Germany and West Berlin.

**Strikers in Hannover**  
A lawyer for Mr. Debus, Michael Nitschke, asserted Friday that three weeks of forced feeding was the cause of his client's death. Mr. Nitschke said that Mr. Debus had actively opposed forced feeding "until the last" because he felt it was designed to break a justified hunger strike.

Eight officials had forcibly taken Mr. Debus each day from his cell to a hospital where he was strapped down for as long as 11 hours and exposed to "the torture of forced infusion," the lawyer asserted.

In Hannover, lawyers for two prisoners said Friday that their clients were still on the hunger strike because their demand to be put in a bigger group had not been met. One of them, Karl-Heinz Deltow, is serving a life sentence for an attack on the West German Embassy in Stockholm in 1975 in which two diplomats and two guerrillas were killed.

The hunger strikers had been demanding prisoner-of-war status and permission to be kept together in units of 10 to 15 persons. The government rejected the demands, saying they were attempts to plot escapes or new attacks.

West German justice officials, while refusing Friday to comment on the details of any possible agreement with the terrorists, said that "certain conditions of imprisonment might come under review." The government has said that it would be willing to discuss jail conditions when the hunger strike ends.

In West Berlin, the city Justice Department said Friday that preparations would be made for a funeral in the city's St. Hedwig's Church on Friday, but that the government would not be involved.

## Haig Expecting U.S.-Soviet Contacts

By Bernard D. Nossiter  
New York Times Service

BEIRUT (AP) — An Israeli force crossed the border into a UN-controlled village in southern Lebanon on Friday and blew up three houses whose tenants were suspected of helping Palestinian guerrillas, Lebanese provincial authorities reported.

But Israeli military sources denied the report and suggested the raid might have been carried out by the Lebanese Christian militia of Maj. Saad Haddad, who controls a border enclave in southern Lebanon with Israel's support.

Police in Beirut reported a 30-minute exchange of grenades and rockets across the Green Line separating the Lebanese capital's Moslem and Christian quarters, marring a 10-day-old cease-fire between Syrian forces and the Phalangist Party, Lebanon's largest Christian political group.

Mr. Haig said: "These are matters under active consideration right now, and we'll have something to announce on this subject in the not-too-distant future."

"We're talking about the obligations incurred to proceed on two tracks," he continued, "first, the modernization of our theater nuclear capabilities in Europe, and secondly, concurrent discussions with the Soviet Union with the view toward limiting long-range nuclear weapons on both sides which threaten Europe at large."

## Diplomats Say Mauritania Coup Attempt Has Caused Delay of National Elections

By Steve Fishman  
The Associated Press

NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania — An attempted coup four weeks ago apparently has led the 20-month-old military government in Mauritania to postpone moves toward democracy until it is more politically secure, Western diplomatic sources here reported.

The sources expressed concern that an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the government on March 16 may have caused an indefinite delay in the conducting of the former French colony's first national elections.

In December, the military government of President Mohammed Khouna Ould Haïdalla appointed several civilians to high political posts, including premier. The same month, Col. Haïdalla published a proposed constitution that called for a multiparty state and free elections. He promised to put the constitution to a national vote.

"This proposal represented a significant change in the politics of this country, which has no experience with democracy or elections," said a diplomat.

Col. Haïdalla is the third military leader to control the country since a July 10, 1978, coup overthrew Mokhtar Ould Daddah, a lawyer who had served as president since Mauritania gained independence from France on Nov. 1960.

In June, 1979, when Col. Haïdalla took over, "you would have thought this government would last more than six months," a diplomat said. "But nearly 4 years it's a pretty good record."

The coup attempt last year was led by two lieutenant colonels — Mohammed Ould Abdel Kader, and Ahmed Salim Ould. Both former members of the country's ruling Military Committee National Salvation, with a list of commanders, they attempted to seize the presidential palace, radio station and other key installations. The fighting left eight persons dead and seven wounded. Col. Kader and Col. Salim later were executed by firing squad.

The government arrested 60 people immediately after the coup attempt, 20 to 30 of whom are said to be still under some form of surveillance.

The victims included three rebels of the Communist New People's Army in Catanduanes, five separatist Muslims in Lanao Del Sur and seven in Basilan.

**Troopers Said to Kill 15 Philippine Rebels**  
MANILA — Government troops killed 15 guerrillas Thursday in three clashes, and separatist Moslem rebels set fire to a southern village to avenge the death of their leader, according to military reports.

The victims included three rebels of the Communist New People's Army in Catanduanes, five separatist Muslims in Lanao Del Sur and seven in Basilan.

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## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

**East German Security Forces Gain in Influence**  
BERLIN — East Germany's security forces have substantially increased their influence in the ruling Communist Party's Central Committee, a new membership list revealed Friday.

The list, published in the official daily Neues Deutschland, showed that the committee, elected at the close of the party's 10th congress Thursday, had been expanded from 140 to 156 full members and from 52 to 57 candidate members.

The military chief of staff, Gen. Fritz Streletz, and the chief party official in the state security services, Gen. Horst Falber, both became full members of the committee without going through the usual procedure of serving as candidate members first. Senior security officials also accounted for five of the seven new candidate members. The changes gave the military and security services more influence in formulating and debating party policy than ever before.

**Head of Sea Law Unit Hopes for U.S. Action**  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Despite a U.S. statement to the contrary, the president of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference said Friday he hoped Washington could speed up its review and help to prepare a treaty governing the oceans this summer.

The conference decided Thursday to reconvene in Geneva on Aug. 3 after the United States said it would not define its position "until autumn" and said the final treaty would wait until early next year.

Asked if the meeting would still take place if the United States was not ready, the conference president, Tommy Koh of Singapore, said Washington "keeps changing its mind," but he added, "I hope the United States will be able to accelerate its progress." In March, the Reagan administration said it needed a few months to study the document.

**Hirohito Says He Would Have Avoided War**  
TOKYO — Emperor Hirohito, blaming Japan's entry into World War II on his scrupulous adherence to constitutional policy, suggested Friday that the result would have been different if he had had his say.

Hirohito, who will be 80 on April 29, told a group of Japanese journalists he only had two occasions during the entire 56 years of his reign to say a political decision. One was to end the war, and the other to quash a 1936 military revolt. Hirohito said.

Recalling the decision made by the military-dominated parliament that led to the raid on Pearl Harbor in December, 1941, and the start of war with the United States, Hirohito said he felt too strongly about constitutional politics, with the result that he "respected" everything the legislature decided, regardless of his own judgment.

**Pakistani Opposes U.S. Aid to Afghan Rebels**  
PARIS — Agha Shahi, Pakistan's foreign minister, said in an interview published Friday that U.S. military assistance to the Afghan resistance fighters could lead to World War III.

Before leaving Islamabad for Washington, Mr. Shahi told the Paris newspaper Le Monde that a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan should be sought by political and not military means. He referred to President Reagan's recent statement that the United States was considering military assistance to Afghan rebels.

Mr. Shahi, who asserted that 90 percent of the Afghan population opposed the Russians, added that Pakistan was not against an Afghan regime friendly with the Soviet Union. "But we are opposed to any confrontation policy" in the area, he said.

**Aquino Eager to Return To Manila for Campaign**  
By William Chapman  
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Benigno S. Aquino, the principal opposition figure of the Philippines, said here Friday that he hoped to return soon to Manila to manage a political campaign against President Ferdinand E. Marcos and that he would do it from a jail cell if Mr. Marcos approved.

Mr. Aquino, a former senator who served nearly eight years in prison, said that he would return to his country if Mr. Marcos granted him freedom of movement during the campaign or at least gave him access to the news media if imprisoned again. He called the coming presidential election his country's "last chance" to attain political stability.

Mr. Aquino, who technically is still under a death sentence, was released from prison last May to undergo a heart operation in the United States. He has been studying and writing at Harvard University since then.

He flew to Tokyo on Thursday night to meet with another prominent opposition leader, Salvador H. Laurel, who is considered likely to be the joint opposition's candidate for president against Mr. Marcos. The campaign period begins next week for the election on June 16.

Mr. Laurel said that the United Democratic Opposition, an amalgamation of eight anti-Marcos groups, would field a candidate if given a fair chance to campaign but would boycott the election unless certain demands were met. One of the demands was for a campaign period longer than the 55 days allotted by the government.

Mr. Aquino, who at 48 is too young by two years to be a candidate, has talked several times of returning to Manila, and his comments Friday spelled out the minimum conditions he expected from Mr. Marcos.

"Against the advice of my family and well-meaning friends, I am willing to return to Manila to serve as presidential campaign manager

if Mr. Marcos will allow me the freedom of movement during the campaign period or, at the least, unhindered access to our people through the media from my cell should he choose to return me there," he said in a prepared statement.

Pressed to explain how he would manage a campaign from a prison cell, Mr. Aquino said he would insist on the right to meet with opposition leaders to discuss programs and to give interviews during the day.

He said, however, that without some assurances from Mr. Marcos, he would not return. "If Marcos refused to allow me to campaign freely or to deal with the press from a cell, what's the use of returning?" he asked. Mr. Aquino said he would risk being held incommunicado after the election.

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# Still Undecided Offering Aid to Guerrillas in Angola

**Juan de Onis**  
The Reagan administration is still undecided on whether to offer aid to the guerrillas in Angola, a spokesman said today.

Onis, who is in charge of the administration's efforts to secure aid for the guerrillas, said that the administration's decision on whether to offer aid to the guerrillas in Angola is still undecided.

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called for arming Mr. Savimbi to maintain guerrilla warfare against the 20,000 Cuban troops that — along with Russian assistance — helped the present regime gain power in 1976 after a civil war.

Thursday's declaration by the six African states also condemned "the U.S. intention to consolidate its relations with South Africa" at a moment when South African forces have struck at guerrilla camps in Angola and Mozambique and when South Africa is opposing the United Nations Security Council's plan for internationally supervised elections in South-West Africa (Namibia), which is under Pretoria's military control. The African leaders stressed the "urgent need to implement this [UN] plan without delay, evasion, qualifications or modifications."

**Changing the UN Plan**

This part of the declaration appeared to be a rejection of earlier proposals made by Mr. Crocker that a constitutional conference involving South Africa and Namibian factions that it supports, as well as the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) — held before elections are called. This proposal would be a major modification of the Security Council plan, which was backed by the Carter administration, Britain, France, West Germany, and Canada.

The African presidents said they looked to the five Western nations "to ensure the implementation of the United Nations plan, of which they are the authors."

Nigeria, the major oil-exporting power in black Africa, is in support of the six states and is expected to reinforce the demands for Namibian independence when Mr. Crocker arrives in Lagos on Saturday.

African diplomatic sources said that the African countries, with support from the nonaligned movement and Communist countries, may call for a meeting of the UN Security Council before the end of the month if the United States changes its position on the plan approved by the Security Council.

# Tapes of Jonestown Cult: A Picture of Human Disintegration

By Russell Chandler  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — James Jones, the leader of the Peoples Temple cult, exerted more complete control over his followers and his paranoia was deeper than has generally been known, according to excerpts from 900 hours of tapes that have been held by the FBI.

A chilling picture of growing human disintegration emerges from the tapes, recorded before the Jonestown mass suicide-murders on Nov. 18, 1978, in Guyana and confiscated by the FBI shortly afterward.

The tapes, excerpts of which were made available Thursday to the Los Angeles Times, were obtained by James Reston Jr., a writer, through a Freedom of Information Act request.

**Isolated Environment**

Recorded by the cult leader and his followers during the 18 months before more than 900 persons died at the jungle camp, the tapes demonstrate what Mr. Reston calls "the slavery of the followers and the power and sacrilege of Jim Jones."

The tapes include "sermons" by Jones and show his powerful and increasing psychological control of the community in an environment isolated from outside reality.

At a "white night" ceremony, Jones asks whether his followers would kill and die for him. A man who says he is a Vietnam veteran replies: "From now on I'm living my life on your time. I will face the front line with the right now, dad... I would die for you. Thank you, dad."

A young child declares: "I'm prepared to die for this family if I have to die for freedom. Thank you, dad."

But one man hedges on whether he would sacrifice his daughter if the colony were invaded by outsiders. Asked what he would do if "fascists were coming up the road right now," he tells Jones: "I'd have to take her life, if it came to that."

Jones, learning that the girl is 11 years old, says that she is old enough to fight. "She'd take up a cutlass and fight 'til she was dead," he says, adding, "unless it came to an overwhelming invasion. Then we would gently put them to sleep... we are already prepared for that."

The remark was a reference to suicide preparations carried out following the visit of Rep. Leo Ryan, Democrat of California, and reporters. Rep. Ryan and several others in his party were killed or wounded by Jonestown militants in an ambush at a jungle airstrip.

The tapes reveal that, at first, Jones had promised to permit members of the colony to leave for visits to the United States. Later, however, he says to return to America from Guyana would be "blasphemy, blasphemy, blasphemy."

When a parent is quoted as threatening to "liberate" his son from the jungle camp by using mercenaries, Jones stirs a new round of hysteria and establishes stronger, more visible security forces.

"What do you think should be done with your relative?" Jones asks the young boy whose parent has provoked fear of invasion.

"Mr. Tupper should die," the youth responds. "I should take a knife and cut Mr. Tupper all up real good and put poison in him and invite all my relatives over and have them eat him." There is applause on the tape and a lengthy burst of laughter by Jones.

As others go to the microphones to testify of their love for Jones and for Socialism, the onetime San Francisco political and religious leader says that he is unique in fearlessness, mercy and courage.

**Dissent Silenced**

Dissent, stirred by an "intellectual" in the colony, is silenced, according to a portion of one tape, when Jones sends him to the "psychological department." Later, the troublemaker sounds drugged, confused and contrite. He mumbles: "Thank you, father," after Jones tells him: "You won't be very well for awhile... I have to exert my power with a sense of justice and will because you have stepped too far... I hope you will learn."

Mr. Reston, using the tapes, wrote a 90-minute documentary for National Public Radio, titled "Father Cares: The Last of Jonestown," and a forthcoming book, "Our Father Who Art in Hell." The radio program will be aired next Thursday.

Mr. Reston secured the tapes from the FBI after a year of legal battles. He said he listened to the recordings "spellbound for nearly two months."

# Award for Falsified Story Puts Focus on Standards

(Continued from Page 1)

know the source, then he is exercising his responsibility," Mr. Rosenthal said.

The editors interviewed acknowledged that they gave substantial leeway to columnists, many of whom for stylistic reasons mix fact with commentary in a blend they say their readers recognize as something other than straight reporting.

**Moral Obligation**

Many reporters said they had disclosed sources to editors who had asked because they trusted that the editor felt the same moral obligation not to publish the names. "I would go and tell the highest-ranking editor who needed to know," said Anthony Marro, Washington bureau chief for Newsday.

At virtually every American daily newspaper, a story is not published until after it has been scrutinized by a number of editors — as many as half a dozen at a larger paper, one or two at a smaller one. Any of them can raise questions about the facts presented, but generally, editors say they rely on their experience to judge whether a story rings true.

They say they look for little,

concrete details and anecdotes that they find convincing. Even when they are in doubt, they say, they only want enough confidential information to satisfy themselves that the story is true. In some cases, a second reporter may be assigned to check on the first reporter's work.

Most editors said that on stories of equal sensitivity, they would question a new reporter, like Miss Cooke — who came to The Post in 1979 after working as a reporter in Toledo, Ohio — much more intensely than they would a veteran reporter, with a proven record of accuracy. But they acknowledged that the veterans could go wrong, too, even when no anonymous source was involved.

**New Reporter**

Everyone interviewed recalled at least one instance of a "harmless" fabricated story — a big break in a crime investigation. Mafia plans, the veteran who sold his Purple Heart, the bugging device in the martini olive — that never was exposed. But Michael J. O'Neill, the editor of the New York Daily News, said these stories did not have the effect of more serious fabrications, such as falsified scientific research.



Benjamin C. Bradford

# Pulitzer Board Opposed Post Entry, Members Say

WASHINGTON — There was strong initial opposition inside the Pulitzer Prize Board when a Washington Post entry for the prestigious journalism award, a story about an 8-year-old heroin addict named Jimmy, was first considered, according to several members of the board.

But the criticism evaporated and the Post story was given the prize when Roger W. Wilkins, a member of the board, declared that he could easily find child addicts within 10 blocks of Columbia University in New York, where the board met last April 3. Mr. Wilkins is associate editor of The Washington Star.

During the board's deliberations, Eugene C. Patterson, editor and president of the St. Petersburg Times, voiced strong reservations about the entry of reporter Janet Cooke, who resigned Wednesday from the Post after admitting that she had fabricated the story.

"I expressed my opinion that I would not have assigned a reporter to cover a life-and-death story with the precondition she accepted — namely, to refuse to give information that might save the life of the child," Mr. Patterson said Thursday. "I suggested it [the story] was an aberration and had no social consequence." When the voting came, Mr. Patterson said, he abstained because "I was beaten."

Mr. Wilkins could not be reached for comment.

**Second Choice**

Under the rules of the Pulitzer Prizes, panels of jurors submit their choices to the board, which has the power to overrule them. In fact, Miss Cooke's piece was the second choice of the general local reporting panel. When the board discussed entries in the local reporting category, several board members said that the Cooke story really belonged in the feature writing category. And after some discussion, it was switched.

Judith Crist, a film critic who was the chairman of the Pulitzer feature writing jury, said Thursday that jurors on her panel never had a chance to examine Miss Cooke's entry, even though it was later given the feature-writing prize.

Miss Crist, a contributing editor of the Saturday Review and TV Guide, called the board's decision to ignore panel choices and to substitute its own winner "outrageous and a slap in our faces... it's an insult. It was unjust of the board to ignore the recommendations of the jury."

The practice of changing the selections of category jurors was defended Thursday by Osborn Elliott, dean of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism and a member of the board. He said the board "has the right to juggle things around a bit."

The Post, which has apologized to its readers, has launched a full investigation by its ombudsman, Bill Green, into the circumstances surrounding the preparation and publication of the article.

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# Party Study Supports Cuts, Stockman Says

**Lee Lescaze**  
The Reagan administration has responded to a study that says that 20 million people, most of them in the poverty line, are helped by its spending cuts.

Mr. Stockman said that "if you want to analyze [the study] fairly and objectively," what should be stressed is that of the 16.5 million people living with an annual income of less than 150 percent of the poverty line — \$3,410 for a family of four — 15 percent would gain under the Reagan program, 34 percent would have no change in spendable income, and 47 percent would suffer a loss of between 1 percent and 5 percent of their spendable income.

He was asked whether a cut of 5 percent would not be painful for a family living at the poverty level.

"I don't think so," Mr. Stockman replied.

**Article of Faith**

The budget director added that the congressional study did not take into account what has become an important article of faith for administration officials: that the president's economic program of spending and tax cuts, if approved, would lower inflation, bring down interest rates and stimulate growth and employment so that its benefits to the poor would "vastly outweigh" its cuts.

On the other hand, Mr. Stockman did not take into account the congressional report's statement that its figures considerably understated the real impact of the spending cuts because it measured only about a third of them.

The impact of \$5.3 billion in fiscal 1982 cuts in welfare, public-service job and food programs was measured, but the effect of \$10.1 billion in cuts, including Social Security, Medicaid and unemployment insurance, could not be calculated because of a lack of data, the report said.

Mr. Stockman made an unannounced appearance in the White House press room to give the administration's interpretation of the congressional report.

On another subject, he said he expects that the Senate Budget Committee will give its approval quickly to the Reagan budget plans when the Senate returns from its Easter recess.

shows that the "truly needy" would not be hurt by the plan.

David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, said Thursday the study, by the Congressional Budget Office, is welcome because it shows that most low-income families would not suffer any significant loss of spendable income.

Mr. Stockman said that "if you want to analyze [the study] fairly and objectively," what should be stressed is that of the 16.5 million people living with an annual income of less than 150 percent of the poverty line — \$3,410 for a family of four — 15 percent would gain under the Reagan program, 34 percent would have no change in spendable income, and 47 percent would suffer a loss of between 1 percent and 5 percent of their spendable income.

He was asked whether a cut of 5 percent would not be painful for a family living at the poverty level.

"I don't think so," Mr. Stockman replied.

**Article of Faith**

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# Take 5 Beers, Then Call Me In the Morning

**United Press International**  
KINGSTON, R.I. — The old excuse about drinking for "medicinal purposes" now may be used as a reason by some middle-aged men, if the results of a new study are to be believed.

Middle-aged men who drink the equivalent of up to five beers a day have fewer nutritional inadequacies than their teetotaling counterparts, the University of Rhode Island study concluded. The study was initiated to learn more about the eating and drinking habits of middle-aged men, and the causes of overweight in the age group.

The study suggests that the consumption of alcoholic beverages may supply some necessary nutrients — niacin, riboflavin and phosphorus — that are missing in nondrinkers' diets. Other studies have indicated that a moderate amount of alcohol guards against coronary heart disease.

The reasons for midriff bulge among the 61 men — whose average age was 48 — were not too mysterious: a less active pace during middle age added to the men's waistlines. Drinkers, however, were found to be just as prone to "thick middle" as the nondrinkers.

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# Choice as Schweiker Aide Probed for Anti-Semitism

**By Spencer Rich**  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The nomination of Warren S. Richardson, assistant secretary of health and human services, appears in jeopardy because of allegations of anti-Semitism.

Mr. Richardson denied the charges, but a spokesman said that the department was looking into them and would decide whether to withdraw the nomination.

The allegations were made by Rep. Samuel Gejdenson, a Democrat from Connecticut, who cited a May 18, 1971, article by Mr. Richardson in The New York Times and Mr. Richardson's four-year stint (1969 to 1973) as general counsel of the Liberty Lobby organization.

**B'nei B'rith Official**

The Liberty Lobby has described itself as a political and lobbying organization that is "pro-American and anti-Communist," and dedicated to "constitutional responsibility and fiscal responsibility."

Nathan Perlmutter, national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nei B'rith, said in New York that his organization opposed the nomination because it believed that the Liberty Lobby had been anti-Semitic and anti-black for the past 20 years — including the period during which Mr. Richardson served there.

Mr. Perlmutter said that the Anti-Defamation League had raised objections to the nomination with David Newhall, the key personnel adviser to the secretary of health and human services, Richard S. Schweiker, and also with the White House.

Rep. Gejdenson, in denouncing the choice of Mr. Richardson, who has not been formally nominated but who has been designated as the assistant secretary for legislation, said that a sentence in a New York Times article by Mr. Richardson opposing U.S. intervention in the Middle East read: "Liberty Lobby will not tag along with the cowards who would rather countenance another national disaster than brave the screams of the pro-Zionist 'free press' in America."

In a statement issued through the Health and Human Services Department, Mr. Richardson said:

# U.S. Vietnamese Seek Aid, Cite Ku Klux Klan Threats

**The Associated Press**  
HOUSTON — Vietnamese fishermen have asked a federal judge for protection against intimidation, harassment, threats, violence and other illegal actions by the Ku Klux Klan in a dispute over fishing rights in nearby Galveston Bay.

A Klan spokesman said he welcomed the suit, which was filed Thursday.

"We really consider it sort of a compliment," said the spokesman, who identified himself as John Galt of Houston. "It shows we're an effective organization in the suit."

Two Vietnamese boats have been burned in recent weeks, and Klansmen have held rallies, burned crosses and mock boats, and ridden "patrol boats" in the bay carrying guns and wearing robes.

**Shrimp Season**

The lawsuit asks that federal deputies patrol the bay and that the Coast Guard be alerted to assist them if necessary. It seeks temporary and permanent injunctions against the Klan and the Seabrook-Kemah Fishermen's Coalition.

The Vietnamese say they fear what might happen to them if they remain after May 15. That is the date the shrimp season opens, and the date the Vietnamese say they must get out of the area.

The class action suit was filed by the Vietnamese Fishermen's Association, which represents 58 fishermen owning 51 boats in the Galveston Bay area. They are among about 2,500 Vietnamese who settled on the Texas coast after the fall of Saigon in 1975.

Resettlement agencies placed the refugees along the coast on the theory that its warm climate and fishing opportunities would be familiar to them. But instead of a peaceful coexistence, there have

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# Duvalier's Wife Given New Title

**United Press International**  
PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — The Haitian Parliament has taken the title of first lady of the republic away from President Jean-Claude Duvalier's mother and given it to his wife, Michele.

The National Assembly gave Mrs. Simone Duvalier, widow of the late Francois "Papa Doc" Duvalier, the new title of "guardian of the revolution."

Parliament is usually a rubber stamp for the administration but the motion on the change in titles provoked some dissent before it passed. Since Mr. Duvalier's marriage last year, there have been signs of a power struggle in the National Palace between younger people around the president and old-guard supporters of his mother and the late dictator.

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# Wolf Schoenfeld, U.S. Diplomat, Dies

**United Press Service**  
JON — Rudolf E. 86, a retired U.S. Foreign officer who had served for 10 years in Guatemala and died Wednesday in New York.

Mr. Schoenfeld was a staff officer who served in the State Department and was ambassador to Romania from 1950 to 1954. He was ambassador to the first U.S. Embassy in Romania from 1954 to 1957. He was ambassador to the first U.S. Embassy in Romania from 1957 to 1960. He was ambassador to the first U.S. Embassy in Romania from 1960 to 1963. He was ambassador to the first U.S. Embassy in Romania from 1963 to 1966. He was ambassador to the first U.S. Embassy in Romania from 1966 to 1969. He was ambassador to the first U.S. Embassy in Romania from 1969 to 1972. He was ambassador to the first U.S. Embassy in Romania from 1972 to 1975. He was ambassador to the first U.S. Embassy in Romania from 1975 to 1978. He was ambassador to the first U.S. Embassy in Romania from 1978 to 1981.

of E.F. Hutton & Co. died Wednesday.

He began his career with E.F. Hutton, stockbrokers and investment bankers, after receiving a master's degree from the Harvard School of Business in 1928. He was named a general partner in 1938.

# OBITUARIES

**Paul Barnes**  
NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Paul Barnes, 80, whose diary supplied valuable information about the world of jazz music during the 1930s, died Monday. Mr. Barnes played the saxophone and clarinet with several jazz bands, including those of Louis Armstrong and King Oliver.

**Norris G. Davis**  
AUSTIN, TEXAS (UPI) — Norris G. Davis, 65, the chairman of the University of Texas journalism department for 11 years, during which it became the largest in the United States, died Wednesday after a stroke.

# Tass Assails Efforts Of Dissident's Wife

**The Associated Press**  
MOSCOW — Tass said Friday that the wife of imprisoned dissident Anatoli B. Shcharansky is a "specialist" in anti-Soviet rhetoric and demanded to know why she was receiving this week by French Foreign Minister Jean Francois Poncelet and other officials.

Mrs. Shcharansky reported after her meeting Tuesday with Mr. Francois-Poncelet that he had promised to intervene with Soviet authorities in Mr. Shcharansky's case. The 32-year-old Jewish activist was refused permission to emigrate, accused of spying for the United States and sentenced in 1978 to 13 years' imprisonment.

# William Henry Vanderbilt

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. (AP) — William Henry Vanderbilt, 79, a former governor of Rhode Island and a great-grandson of Cornelius Vanderbilt, the railroad tycoon, died at his farm here Tuesday of lung cancer.

**C. Coleman**  
Sylvan 75, former chairman

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A Threat to Credibility The End of the 'Jimmy' Story

We apologize. The Washington Post, which printed Janet Cooke's false account of a meeting with an 8-year-old heroin addict called 'Jimmy' and his family, was itself the victim of a hoax...

So, too, will we. In some way, it is already plain, the sheer magnitude and breathtaking gall of the deception — its size — made it harder to detect. Reporters are often challenged by their editors, grilled on elements of a story or over their construction of some event...

In fact, it will be an error and a shame if serious students and critics of the press take the "Jimmy" episode as the model of what's wrong with us or as evidence that stories are largely fabrications. The fact is that the shortcomings we in this business are continu-

ally fighting against, the shortcomings that can threaten our prized credibility and that we recognize in all their danger are far more subtle and insidious than some out-and-out made-up story.

It will also be a mistake if the disproof of the fictional "Jimmy" is taken as disproof of the existence of a hard drug problem being spread to and imposed upon very young children. And it will be another if it is used to try to discredit the various First Amendment protections that were activated and called into service when the conflict sharpened between the paper and the authorities on the question of identification of sources and the rest.

In truth, just as readers may feel maltreated by publication of the "Jimmy" tale and all the subsequent hullabaloo it created, so we at this newspaper feel at once angry, chagrined, misused ourselves, determined to continue the kind of aggressive reporting Miss Cooke's story only purported to be and determined also to maintain and honor the highest standards of straight and fair reporting. We feel, as well, something else: enormous sorrow for the burden this young woman created for herself and deep hope that she will find her way out of trouble.

All this is an analysis, not an excuse. It seems to all of us around this newspaper that warning bells of some kind should have sounded, that procedures should exist, if they don't now, for smoking out a weird and atypical hoax of this kind. You may be plenty sure that there will be lots of self-examination, that the episode will be written about and explained in The Washington Post and that more of the skepticism and heat that our colleagues traditionally bring to bear on the outside world will now be trained on our own interior workings. One of these episodes is one too many.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Pulitzer Lie

When a reputable newspaper lies, it poisons the community. Every other newspaper story becomes suspect. Anyone stung by a newspaper story feels emboldened to call it a lie. Facts are not only impugned but made impotent. And the tense constitutional debate about whether a newspaper must reveal its sources is irresponsibly polluted.

The lie — the fabricated event, the made-up quote, the fictitious source — is the nightmare of any respected newsroom. It is intolerable not only because it discredits publications but because it debases communication, and democracy.

We do not know what possessed Janet Cooke to invent an interview with an imaginary 8-year-old drug addict, "Jimmy," who aspired to grow up to be a heroin pusher in the nation's capital. Nor do we know why The Washington Post was so quick to claim the protection of the First Amendment when city authorities sought help in locating children so obviously needing help. We do not know why this contested tale was then pushed for journalism's highest honor, or why the Pulitzer Prize judges jumped the entry from one category to another to bestow the award.

We do know that the apologies and embarrassments all around can be only the first steps toward reaffirming a public trust. Miss Cooke was finally and brutally correct in addressing her apology to "my newspaper, my profession, the Pulitzer board and all seekers

of the truth." And The Post was right in stating that "warning bells of some kind should have sounded, that procedures should exist ... for smoking out a weird and atypical hoax of this kind."

As residents of the same glass house, we are well aware of a newspaper's vulnerability to error and deception. The Post's examination of its procedures will instruct us all.

But it seems clear even now that one critical failure occurred the moment Miss Cooke refused to document her story for her editors. For there was an alarm in this case, a great commotion in fact from a startled police force and City Hall. And they were turned away by the newspaper because the reporter allegedly risked death if she revealed her sources and subject. Other reporters have gone to jail to protect confidential informants, and editors and publishers stand prepared to join them. But society will revoke the privilege of confidentiality if it is casually entrusted to individual reporters.

Great publications magnify beyond measure the voice of any single writer. Thus, when their editors and publishers want or need to know a source for what they print, they have to know it — and be able to assure the community or the courts that they do. Where this is not now the rule, let this sad affair at least have the good effect of making it the rule.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Police Work for El Salvador

A beam of light is finally falling on the terror and lawlessness that darken El Salvador. Effective police work has led to the arrest of two suspects in the January murder of Jose Rodolfo Viera, the director of the nation's land reform institute, and two U.S. labor advisers, Michael Hammer and Mark Pearlman.

The arrest, however, only adds a new point to the question of why progress has been so slow on a whole list of comparable killings in El Salvador. Except for the prominence of the victims, the deaths of Michael Hammer and Mark Pearlman were grimly typical of thousands attributed to right-wing "death squads."

Of the 8,000 people slain in 1980, many were undoubtedly victims of left-wing guerrillas. But most of the slaughter is credibly attributed to government security forces and the "death squads," which the ruling junta has been unable or unwilling to control. A year after the murder of Archbishop Oscar Romero, that case remains unsolved. So does

the ambush killing of six leaders of the umbrella opposition front. Nor have there been any arrests in the murder last December of three American nuns and a lay missionary.

U.S. concern should go beyond the Salvadorans' inattention to outrage, or the fact that this violence betrays whatever chance there is for the survival of the U.S.-backed junta. Four months ago, the outgoing U.S. ambassador to El Salvador supplied Washington with a list of wealthy Salvadoran exiles in Florida who are believed to be bankrolling the death squads. The arrest of one of the murder suspects in Miami raises anew the question whether some of these killings are being planned and financed on United States soil.

A full-scale inquiry is surely in order to determine whether the laws of asylum are being flouted. The Reagan administration would enhance not only the national interest but also national honor if it moved evenhandedly against terrorists of the right and left.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago April 18, 1906

SAN FRANCISCO — An earthquake disaster, the proportions of which are still unknown, befell San Francisco today, when, at about 5 a.m., the city was shaken by tremendous convulsions. The first slight tremors were enough to send the frightened populace into the streets half-clad, and then came a shock that toppled buildings over in the business district, hurled scores of brick tenements to the ground and sank some streets from four to 10 feet. The waters from the bay rushed in like a tidal wave, snatching hapless victims as it receded, and then came fire, blazing up among the ruins in the lower part of the city, fed by leaking gas mains. Four hundred bodies have already been found.

Fifty Years Ago April 18, 1931

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Why silver has become so much cheaper, declining very rapidly in recent months, is a question occupying the minds of many financiers and economists. There has been tense propaganda in the interests of the producers of silver. The average mind has become somewhat confused over the controversy on the causes and possible cure of the depreciation of this metal. In fact, it is a process that has extended already over something like four centuries. The elder generation of U.S. voters still remember the struggle for and against the double monetary standard in the United States. The importance of the fall of silver has been greatly exaggerated."



Shostakovich Evens the Score

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The saga has ended and the legend has withered away. The story of the most prestigious Soviet dynasty of music and the arts has come to an abrupt stop.

Maxim Shostakovich, 42, one of the most popular contemporary composers and his son, Dmitri, 19, a piano virtuoso, defected to the West during a concert tour in West Germany. Maxim is the son and Dmitri is the grandson of Dmitri Shostakovich, the great Soviet composer, and one of the best that Russia has offered to the world.

The Shostakoviches are reported under way to the United States, where they will enter as political refugees.

The West was impressed by the decision of the two men, but musical and political circles in Moscow were profoundly shocked. The effects of this shock will long be felt and in many ways.

Debate Closed

Maxim Shostakovich's flight to the West closes the difficult situation that first-rate musicians such as Mstislav Rostropovich and Rudolf Barchai left the Soviet Union. Many other virtuosos, from Vladimir Ashkenazy in 1963 to Gidon Kramer in 1981 also preferred to breathe free beyond the borders of this strange world, as did writers such as Andrei Siniavski and Vasili Aksionov and literary giants like Alexander Solzhenitsyn and Alexander Zinoviev, who were forced to go to the West.

This one-way hemorrhage has emptied Soviet culture of its great creators or interpreters. The situation is similar in other Eastern European countries, such as Czechoslovakia, which has earned the name of "intellectual Biafra."

There are no normal ways to escape the Soviet Union. The nation's frontiers are among the best guarded in the world. Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger's recent denunciation of the "prison wall" of Berlin got an immediate reply from Tass, which said that the wall was a "symbol of the peaceful labors of the entire socialist community."

The Elite

"Voting with your feet," or emigration — a slogan invented by Lenin — can be achieved, therefore, only during an official mission in the West. But the only Soviet citizens allowed to travel in the West are members of the elite, those who enjoy a maximum of privileges at home, thus adding additional value to any defection.

"If they want to prevent artists from escaping, they would have to carry us in cages," ballet dancer Leonid Kozlov declared when he chose to remain in the United States. Since that solution appeared a little extreme, Moscow preferred — in 1979, a vintage year for defections — to simply cancel the U.S. tour of the Soviet Philharmonic Orchestra as well as that of the Sovetskii Theater in Sweden after Western impresarios refused to guarantee that there would be no defections.

"How long will the people of the Soviet Union be able to continue living like this?" Mr. Rostropovich has asked. Now director of the Washington Philharmonic Orchestra, he just learned that his only sister, Veronika, a violinist in the Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra has not been allowed to go to Britain with her group.

According to Mr. Rostropovich's sister, "It is the deputy minister of culture himself, Vassili Kukharshi, who told me that I could no longer leave the Soviet Union because I am the sister of Mstislav."

The situation is best summed up in an old joke: "Question: What is a Soviet quartet? Answer: It is the Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra after a tour in the West."

All this, and the posthumous testimony of Dmitri Shostakovich, are clear evidence of the price that Soviet artists must pay to go on living in their country. The composer's son refused to pay that price and chose to spare his son from one day having to pay it. The great composer Dmitri Shostakovich died a slave. His testimony rendered him some of the freedom he sought, but only after his death. His son and grandson chose to be free while still alive.

never declared that the book was a forgery. His escape to the West makes his point of view very clear: The son is now beginning to write the sequel to his father's memoirs.

Further, the conductor's flight to the West means more than the end of the leading Soviet musical dynasty. It is an indictment of the intolerable conditions in which Soviet artists are forced to live and create. It is an additional testimony of this frightening and mad world, where hypocrisy is a necessary element of life, even at the highest levels of society.

And it was with the aim of getting away from this difficult situation that first-rate musicians such as Mstislav Rostropovich and Rudolf Barchai left the Soviet Union.

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The Namibian Test For U.S. Diplomacy

By Flora Lewis

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — The impression has spread around black Africa, prematurely, that the Reagan administration has tilted the United States toward indulgence of South Africa's status quo demands, both on its own territory and for continued control of Namibia.

It was the prime concern when a group of government and press officials here met to discuss their views with me, and it comes up constantly in conversations. No doubt, there are active Soviet supporters around the continent seeking to spread this view.

But it is a clear example of how foolish it is to attribute troubles of the United States everywhere to Communist machinations. People who aren't paying much attention to the situation in Poland or Asia are very well informed from Washington on statements by the Reagan team, both before and after the inauguration, which suggest the United States is in fact backing away from the United Nations' plan for Namibia and has become friendlier to South Africa.

Out of Power

They remember that it was the same segment of American opinion, then out of power, which argued two years ago for support of a white-ruled Rhodesian settlement with Bishop Muzorewa as the token of black participation. These Republicans were against the negotiations that led to black majority rule.

Now, Rhodesia has become Zimbabwe, with its own troubles, but almost miraculously without spreading Soviet involvement. On the contrary, negotiated independence and predominantly black government have served to block Moscow's ambitions in Zimbabwe.

Of all African countries, the Ivory Coast is one whose leadership is most eager to see the United States rebuff East bloc influence in Africa.

The dispatch of U.S. special forces training teams to neighboring Liberia was welcomed here, even though it's widely known that the gesture can hardly ease the country's travail under an utterly incompetent military regime.

The first requirement for African development in Abidjan's view is stability. It wouldn't have been surprising to hear Ivoirians deplore what might seem like U.S. endorsement of a brutal coup, providing that the new rulers reject flirtation with pro-Communist regimes.

But the reaction here was relief to see the United States accept some responsibility for trying to limit the damage in Liberia. The Ivory Coast is not one of the places where an American hears tirades against U.S. "neo-colonialism."

Nevertheless, insistence on genuine independence for Namibia is beyond question. It is now the test of U.S. intentions in Africa generally, and no amount of revision against Communism will reconcile

Africans if the United States tests.

The argument is practical as well as moral and political. Doubt Assistant Secretary Chester Crocker has been and over as he toured the neighboring Namibia and Africa, and he'll probably just as strongly from Europeans he will consult in London.

SWAPO, the rebel army based in Angola that is South African control of it is indeed supplied with a support by the Russians' agreement on international supervised elections is not out, it will surely get more movement's ties to Moscow increased. Therefore, it is a Western and most interests to speed a settlement.

The magic diplomatic now is that the settlement "internationally acceptable" Crocker has been advanced proposal that negotiations stipulated guarantees for minority before independent elections would ease South Africa and make it a smoother transition.

This idea isn't rejected here, but it is the current administrative statements, it is meeting deal of skepticism. The question is whether it means SWAPO on an equal footing current governing parties black. Namibia's capital United Nations has already named SWAPO, and the countries won't go back on U.S. assurance that its States will in no case previous support for the backed agreement could better hearing for the effort form of prior guarantee the long run, an independent Namibia will need to continue cooperation with S. Africa, and both SWAPO and baring countries know this.

This awareness is the UN special commission against blanket sanctions Africa, on the crucial sanctions would also neighbors too much.

The Key

But U.S. insistence that move quickly after conditions is seen throughout, is the key to a peaceful and just solution.

It is quite true of or many South Africans fear the rest of Africa focus its attention on the apartheid. The question whether other countries, I much hope can be sustained continuing diplomacy and tion versus war.

The United States, as well troubled developing nation stability, and U.S. won't be served by encroaching on the drag its feet.

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Reagan's Choice

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Gun control is probably the most hopeless cause in U.S. politics.

Countering street violence, on the other hand, is a matter of growing concern to millions of liberals and conservatives alike. Just Thursday, Attorney General William French Smith's Task Force on Violent Crime held its first meeting.

In this apparent contradiction, lies a chance — admittedly slim — that President Reagan might make a substantial contribution to the safety of Americans without sacrificing his long-held opposition to gun control.

Nobody should expect Mr. Reagan to reverse that opposition because he has himself become a handgun victim. No doubt his is a sincere view, and neither politician nor personally is he likely to put himself in the position of altering his principles because of his own injury, when he had not done so because of injuries to others.

But Mr. Reagan's close brush with death, and that of the three others who were wounded by the same gunman, may have made a crucial difference on Capitol Hill. Because that episode was part of a rising toll of handgun violence, some members of Congress who have opposed, and still oppose, "gun control" now say guardedly that they might be willing to support a limited "anti-violence" bill in certain circumstances.

Chief among those circumstances is some assurance that Mr. Reagan will not, as one senator put it, "cut our legs off." Equally important is that can be construed as a general attack on gun ownership, or even as a "foot in the door" toward that purpose, would have a chance.

Thus, a narrowly-focused measure being prepared by Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, would provide only for:

A ban on the manufacture, sale or importation of cheap handguns like that used to shoot Mr. Reagan, often called "Saturday Night Specials."

A 21-day waiting period before a buyer of another type of handgun could take possession of the weapon.

A ban on the sale of handguns in pawnshops, and a limit of two or three handguns per buyer per year.

Some liberals will argue that this is not enough gun control; the National Rifle Association no doubt will consider it a "foot in the door" to further legislation. And Congress is more likely to vote stiff penalties for the use of handguns in the commission of a crime — Mr. Reagan's preference in the past.

But such laws, while they would deter some handgun violence, wouldn't affect crimes of passion or those committed by mentally disturbed persons. They also tend to further overcrowd the nation's already jam-packed prisons, turning them more than ever into "schools" of crime and violence.

A "Saturday Night Specials" bill like that outlined above would limit the easy availability of cheap handguns (John Hinckley Jr. apparently was able to buy six such pistols in the recent past) and thus might have substantial effect on violence in the streets — where these weapons are most used.

The bill would not attack what many Americans regard as the constitutional right to bear arms. Nor would it interfere with any sporting practices, or prevent any one save criminals and disturbed persons from buying a handgun for legitimate purposes, or force anyone to register his or her weapons.

The 21-day waiting period would permit police to find out if a

gun buyer has a record of violence or mental instability. A pawnshop ban would be a easy turnover of cheap, readily in circulation, and medical limit on handguns severely should not be for any law-abiding person such legislation clearly would make it more difficult, per possible, for Mr. Hinckley obtained his weapons or made the assault with which charged.

As governor of California Reagan approved a bill passed a waiting period buyer could take possession handgun. What he regards proper for a state law, of he might not be willing to federal law. But at least information he was publicly able to approve the art waiting-period provision impairing his overall vision to gun control.

Even the National Rifle Association, if it would, could support a "Saturday Night Specials" bill. Such a bill would deal with the most complaint of gun-control critics and the weakest pro-National Rifle Association cause — the easy availability of cheap handguns. Close to the law and pressures for gun-control measures would be eased for years to come.

But the major question: Mr. Reagan, not the NRA, president views the limitations of the "Saturday Night Specials" bill as not incompatible his basic opposition to it, and as useful steps as to street crime, other; and as useful steps as to follow his lead. But if he poses or threatens to veto he probably will kill it.

It's his finger, so to speak, that will pull the trigger.

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Letters

Foe of Qadhafi

William Safire's "Qadhafi in Chad" (HT, March 6) was an interesting and enlightening forerunning of the possible dangers the Libyan despot could likely present in the near future.

To be sure, Moammar Qadhafi has already fomented sedition and division among the Western nations. His efforts to destabilize Britain and Italy stand out as an excellent example. Neither should

one overlook his obsequious alliance with the Soviet Union, his hostile aggressive stance toward the pro-Western Arab states, his unabashed support for the leftist terrorists in El Salvador and the blatant usurpation of Chad. This long record of misconduct leaves no doubt that this man is little more than an international thug with nothing but the deepest contempt for good order and peace.

HERON W. PARKER, New York.

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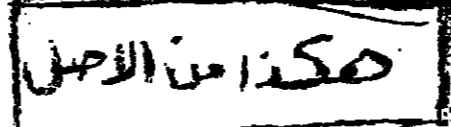
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AUSTRIA VIENNA Akademietheater (tel: 5324/2658) - April 20: Die Schwanen (Musik) April 23: "Triphobos" (Frisch)...

ENGLAND CAMBRIDGE Fitzwilliam Museum - To May 10: "The Third Tolly Colbold Eastern Arts National Art Exhibition"...

ENGLAND LONDON Aldwych Theatre (tel: 536.64.04) - Royal Shakespeare Company includes April 18: "The Knight of the Burning Pestle"...

ENGLAND BRISTOL Colston Hall (tel: 446.96.56) - April 23: International Youth Music Festival (tel: 446.96.56)...

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FRANCE LOURDES Various venues - To April 26: Easter Festival (tel: 62/94.15.64) includes April 19-20: Basque-Palatin State Orchestra, Kurt Rodel conductor...

ITALY ROME Teatro dell'Opera (tel: 46.17.55) - April 23 and 26: "Tristan and Isolde"...

JAPAN TOKYO Bunka Kaikan (tel: 528.21.11) - April 18-19: "Swan Lake" Tokyo Ballet Company, Tokyo City Philharmonic Orchestra, Michel Ohta conductor...

THE NETHERLANDS AMSTERDAM Concertgebouw (tel: 020/71.83.45) - April 19: Claude Helmer piano (Barok, Beethoven)...

SPAIN BARCELONA Sala Gaspar (tel: 93/318.67.56) - Through April: "Autos Clave" paintings...

WEST GERMANY BERLIN Amerika Haus (tel: 819.76.61) - To April 23: "The New Generation: A Curator's Choice"...

SWITZERLAND GENEVA C.A.C. Voltaire, 27, rue Voltaire - To April 20: "Wim Wenders Retrospective" film...

HONG KONG HONG KONG Arts Centre (tel: 228.28.26) - Studio Theatre - April 18: "The Final Act" (Cheung) The Green Players, Shouson Theatre - April 18...

JAZZ, ROCK AND POP BARCELONA Palau de Deportes Municipal de Montjuich - April 21: Bruce Springsteen...

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JAZZ, ROCK AND POP BARCELONA Palau de Deportes Municipal de Montjuich - April 21: Bruce Springsteen...

English Food at Its Very Best

by Patricia Wells



The English House's elegant interior.

LONDON - A country de- serves the cuisine it accepts, and the British certainly merit their reputation for passively con- condoning a daily diet that's stodgy, heavy and altogether indigestible - though this may all change if three dedicated, chauvinistic Eng- lishmen have their way.

Several recent visits to the copy- peck and green-tinted home not far from St. James Square confirmed that the trio is indeed encouraging a new consciousness of the virtues and possibilities of "traditional" English food.

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The English House serves only 20 dinners a week. Most are seated - "à la carte" - tables, carefully distributed through the narrow up- stairs entrance from the main dining room.

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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

A large directory of international education institutions. It is organized into columns for different regions: EUROPE (The TASIS Schools), U.S.A. (Stanley H. Kaplan), GREAT BRITAIN (Richmond College, The International School of Milan), ITALY (The International School of Milan), AUSTRIA (Salzburg International Preparatory School), SWITZERLAND (International Summer Camp Montana, BALEARES INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL), SPAIN (AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MADRID), FRANCE (PARSONS SCHOOL OF DESIGN, THE AMERICAN COLLEGE IN PARIS), GREECE (The American College in Paris), GERMANY (STUDY IN THE USA), and SWITZERLAND (LAKE OF GENEVA REGION). Each entry provides details about the school, its location, and contact information.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page, likely a signature or note.

Art market

The Mid-19th-Century Furniture Can't Compete With Art Deco

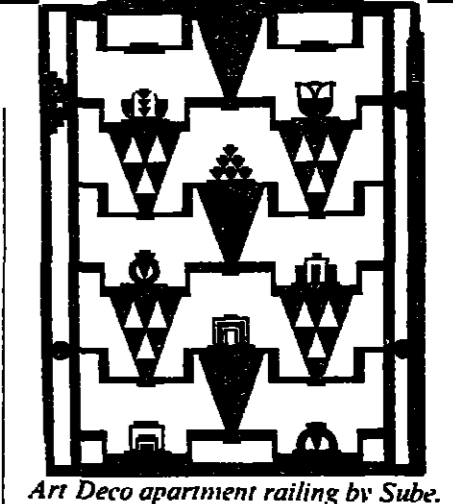
by Souren Melikian PARIS — Art Deco furniture has never had it so good. Meanwhile, mid-19th-century furniture continues to be virtually ignored. Within three days, two held at Drouot provided striking evidence of this paradoxical state of affairs. The contrast is all the more astonishing as the Deco furniture sold on April 10 by Hemard with the assistance of the expert Marcelline was good but by no means remarkable. At auction designed by Hemard, for example, with a so-called shaped back was a pleasing but thin adaptation of a well-known mid-century model. It was remarkably well priced at 16,570 francs.

...vencer resting on stumpy bronze legs made by Emile-Jacques Ruhlmann slightly disappointed Marcelline when it was knocked down at 67,570 francs. This merely shows that we now take for granted the huge prices so easily paid for Art Deco furniture. The most telling sign perhaps of the growing success encountered by the aesthetics of the 1920s is the unexpected interest aroused by a style that could be characterized as Second Generation Art Deco — meaning the furniture made in the early 1940s. This was represented in the sale by some typical pieces carrying the mark of the cabinet-maker Rollin — no ornament whatever, purely abstract volumes, very well constructed. Their appeal lies chiefly in their high-quality veneer. That did not prevent a pair of banal bookcases from going up to 9,190 francs, three times

what they would have fetched a couple of years ago. Another indication of the strongly entrenched position of Art Deco design is that high prices are no longer confined to signed (or identifiable) pieces. A striking example was a tabular structure of a dining table lacking its glass top that went up to 12,555 francs. That makes the continuing lack of interest in top-quality furniture of the latter half of the 19th century all the more surprising. At an auction conducted on April 13 by Paul Peche-teau, only a handful of professionals took notice of two extraordinary pieces of furniture obviously designed in the early years of the Napoleonic III period. These were two small occasional tables made "en suite." The combination of ebonized wood, gray

"galuchat" (leather) insets and Boulle-type tin inlay gave them a sober elegance. The scrolling design based on the repertoire of the Louis XIV period, the harmony in black, pearl gray and silvery metal added to the technical perfection that made those two tables masterpieces of the highest order. If 18th-century pieces of a corresponding caliber were offered, they would sell together for anywhere between 800,000 and 1,500,000 francs. These two went up to 151,120 francs, a huge price as the market stands but a low one for museum pieces that would not be overlooked in any other category. The same sale included a large galuchat casket with Rococo silver applications on all sides and putt flanking its corners, again, a highly original 19th-century creation. A signature on the lock — "Giraudon" — was not

even mentioned by the expert Jean-Pierre Camard. This would be unthinkable concerning pieces of the 18th century — or the 20th century. For that matter, the casket was knocked down at 11,980 francs. This, again, is a superlatively good example of 19th-century fine art. It will probably end up in a museum some day. Right at the bottom of the price ladder, the disregard continues. In that same sale was a giltwood chair with a highly original design of the 1860s. True, single chairs are not normally sought after. But the model of this one was absolutely remarkable, thereby deserving attention. Yet the price was almost a joke — 408 francs. No such accident would ever befall either 18th-century or Art Deco pieces of comparable interest.

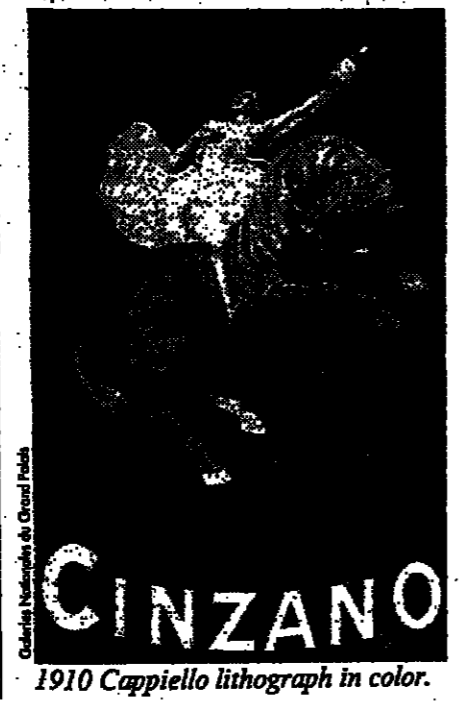


Art Deco apartment railing by Sube.

Cappiello's Graphic Showmanship

by Michael Gibson PARIS — Cappiello turned up in Paris in 1902 and went to call on a competitor from his native Livorno (known as agborn in English thanks to the good British sailors of former centuries who se for funny foreign words). The comas Giacomo Puccini. "Should I do to make myself known?" "Yes," said Puccini. "Who took out his pencils and did a sketch sitting at an upright piano with the air in the air. The drawing appeared hereafter in Le Rire, a popular comic and drew immediate interest — not to Puccini. Cappiello had an un-ack of turning any profile or gesture into an arabesque, a gift he exploited in his society and theater profiles and in his work at the Grand Palais (to June 29) Cappiello's career from his earliest of familiar figures in Livorno to the advertising posters. Bernhardt was a frequent Cappiello — represented with a profile somewhat like the Jiminy Cricket. The spirit of tragedy understood by Sarah Bernhardt (or Sully, shown in the role of Oedipus), the actor to bray, bellow and bleat, are recordings attest to this (Mount-ss the bull, Sarah the goat), and Cap-drawings evoke it by suggesting the animal. At the end of Sarah Bernhardt's career, o drew her with her back to the set arm over the shoulder of a young who was shown in profile. When the appeared in a morning paper, Cap- phone rang. It was Bernhardt: "I was you," she said, "but we are through." drawings show an old and puffy Os-je and an elegant and weary Marcel The Proust drawing was done in the

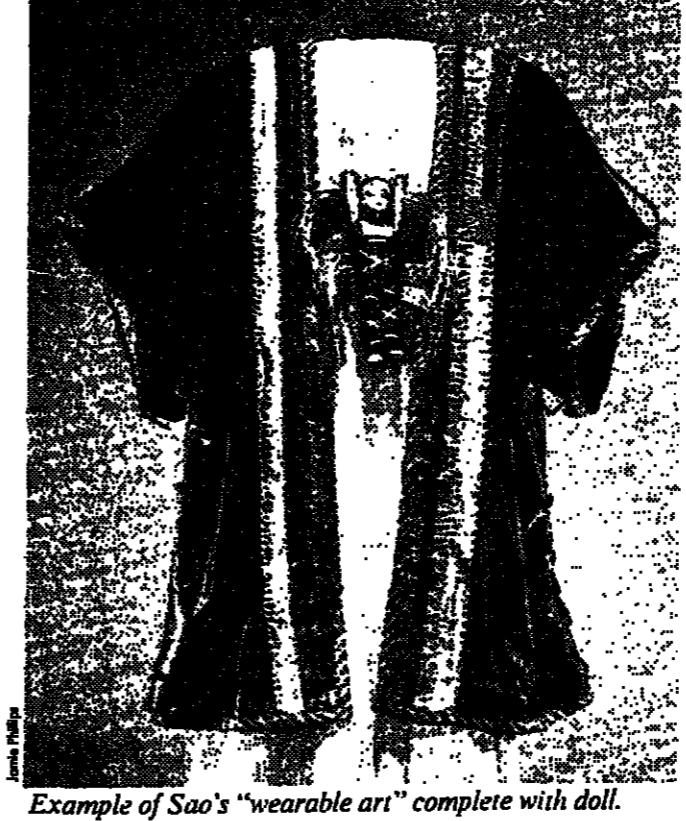
course of a conversation with Cappiello's daughter-in-law in 1938. "My father-in-law did not talk with the same ease that he drew," she recalled. "So when I said: 'Oh! You knew Proust! Do tell me what he was like?' He dashed off this sketch and gave it to me." Cappiello was finally a great innovator in advertising, although his first attempts were fairly conventional, showing elegant ladies gazing ecstatically at various forms of merchandise. But in 1904 his keen sense of graphic showmanship found its proper form. An ad should not harmonize with its surroundings, he said. We all know that today and are in fact



1910 Cappiello lithograph in color.

rather wary of much of Cappiello's progeny in contemporary advertising. But his own work is brilliant and amusing — and not only because it has some sort of period charm. When OYO is advertised by an apocryphal tomato that stares at one through the letters of the brand name or when a mustard plaster's virtues are proclaimed by a dancing green man spewing flames, one can only admire the easy talent that conceived these shapes and colors. Another native of Livorno turned up in Paris four years after Cappiello. Amedeo Modigliani's career did not run as smoothly by any means; he died in 1920 at the age of 35 after a brief, difficult and tragic life. The Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (11 avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16, to June 28) has assembled 100 paintings, 120 drawings and seven sculptures along with a few documents, making this show the most important retrospective ever devoted to this artist. Modigliani's style is so obviously recognizable that one is tempted to think he somehow fitted all his models into a preconceived pattern. This turns out to be quite untrue, and one of the striking things, when one sees so many of his paintings assembled, is the way in which the personalities of his various subjects are directly apparent. Given the relatively homogeneous style, one is struck by the diversity. The catalogue includes a document that is remarkable in several respects — an essay by Jeanne Modigliani that attempts to dispel various legends born in the fertile brains of those who wrote about the artist. It represents the results of a daughter's search into her own family background and her coming to terms with a sometimes burdensome heritage. Modigliani's career coincides with one of the most effervescent periods of Western painting, though he did not fit into any of its movements. He was in a class by himself and took from his contemporaries only the formal freedom that the spirit of experiment had made into an obvious attribute of art.

Galleries in Paris



Example of Sao's "wearable art" complete with doll.

PARIS — Two galleries near Beaubourg are showing artists who work in and with space. The first, Yvon Lambert, on 5 rue du Grenier-Saint-Lazare, has two shows running until May 5: The American Richard Tuttle's latest works are small wall-sculptures, collages of wood and paper in bright colors. Like his wall-drawings, they have an inimitable quality of airiness, but also a force that reminds one of Schwitters. Bernard Joubert's installation is composed of subtly colored canvas art pieces glued on the walls. Joubert's interest lies in the interaction of his work and its space. The Gallery Gillespie-Laage-Salomon, 24 rue Beaubourg, is showing (to May 2) three-dimensional works by seven American Artists. Among them, Richard Artschwager is the best known in France. His favorite materials include hammered aluminium, paint on formica, glass inclusions and metal moulded around stone blocks. Since the 1970s, Joel Shapiro has been trying to diverge from the purity of minimalism but with abstract geometric forms. His themes are bridges, animals, tables and wood constructions cast in bronze. His small-scale work gives a new perception of our life-space. In the Centre Georges Pompidou, the huge dirigible "Aeromodelle" of Panamarenko stands immobilized as if in a dream (until May 4). This poetic flying machine gives an impression of ephemerality that, paradoxically, is difficult to forget. At the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, one must not miss A.R.C., the contemporary section of the museum showing Malval and Michele Zaza (to May 15). Zaza's blue mystery photographs, hung asymmetrically, show an old man, a clock beside him, an open door through which one can see people and objects that belong to events of the past or future. This Italian's study of time has a strong parapsychological presence as well as aesthetic quality. Just before Malval's death last summer, the French painter and rock addict did some paintings at the Centre Culturel de Creteil in

front of a group of young admirers. Visually stunning, they are abstract paintings smeared with beads and filled with strong brush strokes. They reflect an euphoric state of mind. Documents, photographs, Malval's last text — a strong piece of punk poetry — and rock music make this show a moving trip. Until April 30, the Goethe Institut, 17 avenue d'Iena, is showing posters, postcards, books and objects by Klaus Staack, the German artist. For two decades, this former lawyer has been denouncing his country's political, economical, social and racial hypocrisy in his art. His work, close to the Russian avant-garde of the 1920s, is aimed at the establishment and underscores the internal conflict of a West Germany torn between prosperity and terrorism. For the first time in Paris, the Portuguese artist Sao will show her costumelike "wearable art" at the American Center on boulevard Raspail (April 22-May 15) and at the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, 51 ave. d'Iena (April 24-May 14). Sao (whose real name is Maria da Conceicao) creates gowns like "Air," a chiffon dress with ruffles with a small doll attached to it, or "Body Suit," a knitted body "sculpture" with two purposes: to wear and display on the wall. Sao mastered lacemaking, embroidery and crocheting at a convent and later began creating tapestries. Seven years ago she settled in Washington, D.C., where her clothes are shown in museums — not in haute couture shows. — Xlane Germain

Reality According to Ger van Elk

by Jules B. Farber OTTERDAM — At the 1980 Venice Biennale, the Netherlands had only one entry: the Amsterdam artist Ger van Elk. His work filled the Dutch and was unanimously rated among presentations exhibition, revised and broadened in content on to the Kunsthalle in Basel and the Centre Pompidou in the Ville de Paris. opened in Rotterdam's Boymans van den Museum here (through May 31).

in 1965 with the use of color transparency projections, painted-over photographs and films as supplementary forms of expression to his unorthodox canvases and graphics. The solidly-built artist with long, shaggy hair wears dark clothes and rimless glasses. He is an extroverted and very much part of his own works. In the triangular-shaped painted photograph, "C'est Moi Qui Fait La Musique," it is Van Elk himself who is seated at the piano that buckles under. In others, he balances poles, juggles objects, smokes and paints. Van Elk's world is one of ironically distorted reality that is amusingly provocative. "The

Wim Beeren, the Boymans director who wrote the catalogue for the show, said: "Van Elk recognized the existence of reality at the very least in that he sees it as capable of being manipulated. Art is for him the means not only of making reality recognizable, but also of influencing it and causing it to change its form and expression. "His works of art are never so abstract as to be completely outside collectively experienced reality. Nor are they ever so realistic as to fail to take account of abstraction in art as a recognizable factor in itself. Ger van Elk is the dupe of neither reality nor art." Van Elk continues to make statements about the clichés of our society. By applying paint to color photographs, he takes everyday situations and people (often of himself via a delayed shutter setting) and turns snapshots into intriguing confrontations. He eliminates a figure from a group looking with great intensity at an empty chair. He rolls up, carpetlike, a California landscape in a canvas owned by the Centre Pompidou or creates a pastel sculpture of a Dutch river that looks like a cigarette. Even the presentation is intriguing. Frames are rectangular, triangular and trapezoidal. Images are tied to a line or combined with an object in another way. Sometimes the works are concealed within a situation, sometimes they determine the situation as objects. "There are lots of triangles in my work. I don't know why," he said. "But it's a fact that I don't like circles. Things like circles reflect a sort of continuity and do not interest me. I'm more interested in things which hang on each other as extremes." Van Elk's more recent works are more sculptural; they soar like kites or ships' prows with painted-over photographic images of himself on canvas fastened with rubber strings to the wall. He has babies yanking on painted panels that climb to the ceiling. There is a "Mont Blanc" mountain sculpture composed of layered painted canvases on the floor and a "Wizard" sculpture hanging like two flags joined in a "V" with a heads-down Van Elk portrayed on both panels.



van Elk in his 1973 retouched photo, "C'est moi qui fait la musique."

retrospective of Van Elk's work from 1981 — 55 paintings, objects, environments, installations and sculpture — is a 40-year-old artist who is better broad than in his homeland. He is the schman who has had a one-man show "ork's Museum of Modern Art." "My goal to get into MOMA," says confident, highly successful artist orks are often sold before they are finished just happened. I have one ambition: good art." ik began to break new artistic ground

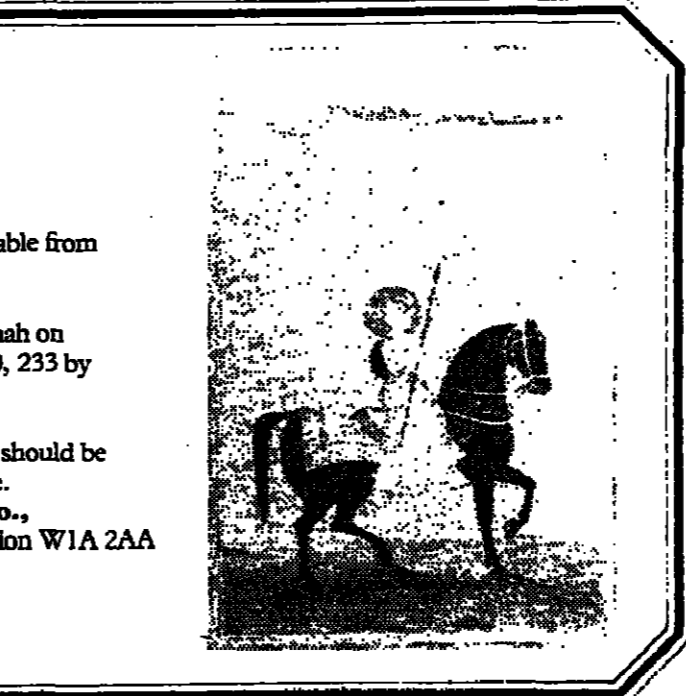
main thread through all my work is reality," he explains. "I isolate certain elements from reality and give them a new order in combinations you otherwise do not see in real life. But that doesn't mean I change reality, I present it differently. My works are intended to make people think it could also be this way." Van Elk's "reality" takes many forms in the works that hang on the walls, lean against the floor, comprise a floor (a parquet wood section), descend from the ceilings, flicker in films and project in slide presentations on objects created, covered or painted.

Collector's Guide FINE FRENCH FURNITURE LOUIS XV, XVI Collector wishes to purchase museum quality pieces. Write Box D 1741, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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# Labor Relations Still A Key Issue in France

(Continued from Page 1)

Militant labor unions placed it at the top of the leftists' agenda for nationalization.

Many of the older workers vividly recall that the Sochaux plant was the scene of some of the most bitter pitched battles during the labor strike in the country in 1968. Scores of employees were injured when management called in the police to end the workers' occupation of the factory.

Some Peugeot executives still take pride in the fact that union membership at their plant — less than 15 percent of the blue-collar force — is well below the national average. But the statistics can be misleading because a worker does not have to be a union member to vote for delegates in his factory. Almost 90 percent of Sochaux's 34,000 employees cast ballots in last month's elections of union delegates and to the annoyance of management, the Communist-controlled CGT and the Socialist-led CFTD trade unions together polled more than two-thirds of the blue-collar votes.

Over the last decade, Peugeot has made some considerable efforts to improve the working and

social environments at its plants. Management has virtually abandoned its support for a much-criticized rightist union that it heavily subsidized in the early 1970s to try to woo workers away from leftist labor groups. Factory restaurants offer cheap, varied menus that are the same for executives and blue-collar workers. By decentralizing operations, managers can now solve most labor problems on the spot, avoiding the time-consuming process of consulting with the headquarters office.

### Factory Tours

At its second largest plant in Mulhouse, about 30 miles (48 kilometers) east of Sochaux, workers no longer have to punch their attendance cards at the start and end of their shifts: the honor system is used. For the past several years, Peugeot, like many other French manufacturing companies, has invited thousands of students and tourists to its factories in an attempt to dispel the Chaplinesque image of an infernal assembly-line routine.

But management still appears to have made little headway in overcoming trade union hostility. Some executives still view themselves as locked in battle with militant labor organizers for the soul of the work force. And many labor representatives seem convinced that management is attempting to decimate the trade unions and force employees to deal directly with management.

The most contested issue at Peugeot recently was a strategy devised by management four years ago to reward and promote workers on their individual performances. Known by its French acronym as DIPO, the system allows a foreman or section chief to grade the 15 to 30 employees under his responsibility according to 10 criteria: adaptability, punctuality, care of machinery and products, quality of work, industriousness, initiative, friendliness toward colleagues, accident prevention, availability for extra tasks, and loyalty toward the company.

Management spokesmen assert that DIPO was conceived because a company poll showed that most workers wanted individual merits to be recognized. Eventually, employees who score highly on their DIPO assessments will receive sal-

# That's Entertainment: Factories In France Promoting Tourism

PARIS — Peugeot is only one of many big businesses in France that have encouraged factory visits by students, tourists, and families of employees in recent years as part of an educational campaign aimed at softening the traditional antagonism between labor and management.

Societe Generale, one of the largest French banks, publishes a "Guide of Industrial Tourism," which describes hundreds of factories that can be visited around the country, in much the same way that the Guide Michelin lists restaurants and hotels.

The CNPF, the National Employers Association, has also started its own visiting program, dubbed "Operation Open Doors," to counter what it calls "abstract, often erroneous notions" of factory life with an image that is more "concrete, lively and attractive."

A pamphlet distributed by the CNPF to factory managers offers them the following advice on organizing visits by outsiders: "One can say about a visit to a business firm the same thing that is said about television: It is entertainment, above all, entertainment."

"The first principle: A visit to an enterprise should be orchestrated from beginning to end... Even if a visit proves exciting and full of discoveries, a mediocre welcome can undermine everything."

"Second principle: A visit to an enterprise is carefully composed. It is an orderly, measured spectacle — neither too long, nor too slow — above all a spectacle that will have been put together taking care to give it a good rhythm..."

"Third principle: A visit to an enterprise should be conceived keeping in mind the nature of the visitors... The giving out of information must be done with a sense of sympathy. It would be better to not even attempt to put on the show if one is not capable of imagining oneself as a spectator."

"Fourth principle: Even when the curtain goes down, the show is not over. There must be a follow-up to the spectacle. The visit is only a part of a broader policy of information, and one must figure out ways of extending this policy."

ary bonuses of up to 20 percent and quicker promotions.

Peugeot executives say the system is popular with the workers and has helped increase productivity and lower absenteeism. But trade unionists — particularly in the CGT and CFTD — maintain that some of the DIPO criteria are strictly political and that the system has created strong psychological pressures on the labor force. Last year, in an incident that received national publicity, Pascal Paquet, a young assembly-line worker, addressed an open letter to management complaining that after he applied for membership in the CGT his foreman threatened to grade his performance badly.

"That was an exceptional case and the foreman was reprimanded," said Christianne Jaquet, an assistant director of personnel at Peugeot. Her colleague, Roland Vardanega, suggested that the worker might have had a personal grudge against his foreman, and added that "in any case, this is not a widespread problem."

But at the local CFTD office, Cullille Bobillier, a labor delegate, pulled out copies of four union members' DIPO report cards, which showed that they had scored highly on all the criteria, except loyalty to the company, for which they received the lowest possible grade. "They were the only CFTD members in their car-body painting section, so it is just too much of a coincidence," Mr. Bobillier said.

In the CGT office, Luis Simon, a Communist labor organizer, also asserted that the DIPO system penalized his union's members and was "clearly designed to tell workers to stay away from militant labor groups."

Mr. Vardanega, the deputy director of personnel, insisted that union affiliation was irrelevant to Peugeot. "But if an employee continually attacks the company, of course he is going to be graded badly," he said. "I mean, after all, he even risks hurting company sales."

# French Election Polls: A Blurred Picture

By Richard Eder New York Times Service

PARIS — The first round of the presidential election, which pitted down 10 contenders to two finalists, is one week away. The official campaign, according to law, began April 10, but intensive campaigning has been going on for more than a month, with the four major candidates swinging regularly around the country and blizzarding the television screens to the point of snow blindness.

There have been some notable changes in the apparent strength of the contenders over the last couple of months. According to polls, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has slipped steadily and now runs neck and neck with — or a bit behind — the Socialist candidate, Francois Mitterrand.

The president's rival on the right, Jacques Chirac, has increased his strength sharply enough to raise the possibility that he will get more votes than the president and thus face Mr. Mitterrand in the runoff vote on May 10. In theory, Mr. Mitterrand could come in third on April 26, leaving Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Chirac as the finalists, but no-body expects that to happen.

Principal Polls

The half-dozen principal polls reveal contradictory things, adding up to a blur. On Thursday, for instance, one poll showed that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Mitterrand would tie in the second round. Another had Mr. Mitterrand ahead by three percentage points, and still another by eight. A fourth had Mr. Giscard d'Estaing shading his opponent by a whisker.

For the first round, the polls tend to put Mr. Giscard in front by three to five points, with Mr. Mitterrand second, and Mr. Chirac third but gaining. Georges Marchais, the Communist candidate, has recently moved up three points, to 19 percent.

All this shows some kind of dead heat and hence, one would suppose, an exciting horse race. Excitement may yet come as the finish approaches, but so far the contest is both close and passionless.

Partly this is because the polls are not fully believed. The polls

that give the president somewhere around 50 percent of the vote also show that something like two out of every three respondents believe he will win. Most political commentators tend to feel the same way.

There is a lack of striking alternatives offered by the candidates, no issue that has caught fire.

### Issues Half-Buried

Two issues will weigh heavily when people go to vote, but both are half-buried, and neither makes for exciting campaigning.

# Corsica Blast as Giscard Arrived Was Premature, Authorities Say

The Associated Press

AJACCIO, Corsica — A bomb that exploded at the Campo Dell'Orto Airport, just as an airplane carrying French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing arrived, went off seven minutes earlier than planned, police bomb experts said Friday. A Swiss tourist injured in the blast died Friday.

Police said a warning by telephone three minutes before the explosion on Thursday did not give authorities enough time to evacuate the airport, three miles east of Ajaccio. Hundreds of persons gathered the terminal hoping for a glimpse of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who was on an election trip. Eight persons were wounded in the explosion, including Peter Hitz, 19, of Switzerland, who died Friday at a Marseilles hospital. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was unaware of the attack until told by

# Canadian Family Saved

The Associated Press

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — The U.S. Coast Guard rescued an Ontario family of five who spent 20 hours floating in the Atlantic Ocean after their sailboat broke up. A spokesman said Thursday that a commercial airliner picked up a signal from the family's emergency locator transmitter.

One is the notion of alternation. A single collection of political clans has been in power since De Gaulle returned to office in 1959. His successors as president, Francois Pompidou and then Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, were also his political heirs. Thus France has been governed by its conservative half for the last 22 years. And it's not only the left that feels that change — of people perhaps more than policies — is necessary.

The country's center, floating between right and left, is susceptible to this argument. It is also susceptible to a conflicting one, in involving the other submerged issue: the suspicion that a Socialist victory may lead to uncomfortable changes, and the fear that to assemble a legislative majority, the Socialists may eventually have to rely on the Communists.

There is bad feeling between the two parties of the left, and the feeling is widespread that if the Socialists take power they would go overboard the center, in the pattern of other social democratic parties in Europe. It is noticeable that, in contrast with previous elections, there seems to be very little start in the business community at the possibility that Mr. Mitterrand might win.

The feeling that it may be time for a change, and the feeling that the country has not been badly compared with other parts of Europe and that these bad times are no time for risky experiments — these are the submerged issues. Before April 26 the French may grow anxious and even excite about the outcome, but for the moment, as the magazine Le Point said the other day, France is waiting.

# Group Asks Ban On Sex Guides

United Press International

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — A Third World aid agency has appealed to Western governments to ban the publication of guides and magazines providing information on child prostitution in Asia.

Terre des Hommes (Land of Man) said Thursday magazines on open sale in the West are directly linked to child prostitution rings. The organization specifically named the International Gay Guide, also called "Spartacus." It said the magazine provides a "holiday help portfolio service."

The Swiss group included with its appeal a report on prostitution among boys in Sri Lanka. The report said that boys as young as 8 years old are prostitutes, and that clients visit Sri Lanka to "procure what they cannot procure in their own countries."

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# Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, April 16, 1981

High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close
1230	1220	1225	1230	1220	1225
1235	1225	1230	1235	1225	1230
1240	1230	1235	1240	1230	1235
1245	1235	1240	1245	1235	1240
1250	1240	1245	1250	1240	1245

# Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, April 16, 1981

High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close
1230	1220	1225	1230	1220	1225
1235	1225	1230	1235	1225	1230
1240	1230	1235	1240	1230	1235
1245	1235	1240	1245	1235	1240
1250	1240	1245	1250	1240	1245

# European Stock Markets

April 17, 1981 (Closing prices in local currencies)

Stock	Price	Stock	Price
London	1230	Frankfurt	1230
Paris	1235	Amsterdam	1235
Berlin	1240	Zurich	1240
Stockholm	1245	Helsinki	1245
Copenhagen	1250	Oslo	1250

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Stock	Price	Stock	Price
1230	1220	1230	1220
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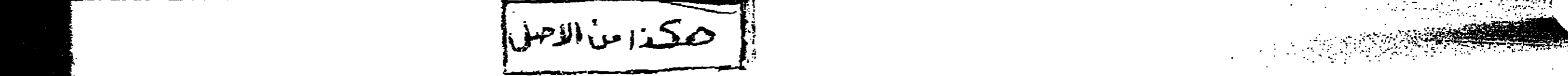
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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

U.S. Coal Exporters Clamor for Outlets

By Agis Salpukas New York Times Service NEW YORK — When Claire C. Chasnov, assistant director for ATIC, a French association that buys coal in North America, meets with U.S. coal executives, she offers them advice on how to grab a share of the growing export market for coal.

Time to Continue at Estel Hoogovens

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an Feels European Heat on Exports

William Chapman Washington Post Service — While it tries to ease the automobile export situation, the United States is being buffeted by tough warnings to curb its exports or face a new wave of protectionism in the European Community.

Baldrige Sees Opening on Car Import Issue

WASHINGTON — Japan has indicated a willingness to impose voluntary limits on car exports to the United States and the Reagan administration will accept whatever limit Tokyo offers.

More Buys Set to Follow New Leaders

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund has approved a new standby arrangement for Madagascar to purchase up to 109 million special drawing rights.

Soaring Exports, Capital Inflows Strengthen Japan's Trade Position

TOKYO — Japan announced on Friday a sharply improved trade position in the 1980 fiscal year, created by soaring exports and a healthy inflow of foreign capital.

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Table with columns for Company Name, Revenue, Profit, and Per Share. Includes companies like NV Bekart, Gillette, Goodyear Tire & Rubber, Houston Industries, American Express, American Motors, Block & Decker, Inland Steel, Polaroid, Columbia Gas Systems, and Ralston Purina.

CURRENCY RATES

Table showing exchange rates for various currencies including D.M., F.F., S.F., L.S., S.P., and others as of April 17, 1981.

A Dour Message on Inflation

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Because of Good Friday Holiday, all banks, exchanges and government offices are closed in the U.S., Canada, France, Britain, West Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Hong Kong, Australia and Singapore.

COMPANY REPORTS

Table with columns for Company Name, Revenue, Profit, and Per Share. Includes companies like NV Bekart, Gillette, Goodyear Tire & Rubber, Houston Industries, American Express, American Motors, Block & Decker, Inland Steel, Polaroid, Columbia Gas Systems, and Ralston Purina.

CURRENCY RATES

Table showing exchange rates for various currencies including D.M., F.F., S.F., L.S., S.P., and others as of April 17, 1981.

Output Cuts Agreed to by Eurofer

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community's main steelmakers have reached a tentative agreement on voluntary production cuts.

American Express/Shearson Talks Seen

By Robert J. Cole New York Times Service NEW YORK — The stock of Shearson Loeb Rhoades, one of the nation's fastest-growing brokerage houses, surged 4 points a share Thursday.

New SDR Agreement Given to Madagascar

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund has approved a new standby arrangement for Madagascar to purchase up to 109 million special drawing rights.

Soaring Exports, Capital Inflows Strengthen Japan's Trade Position

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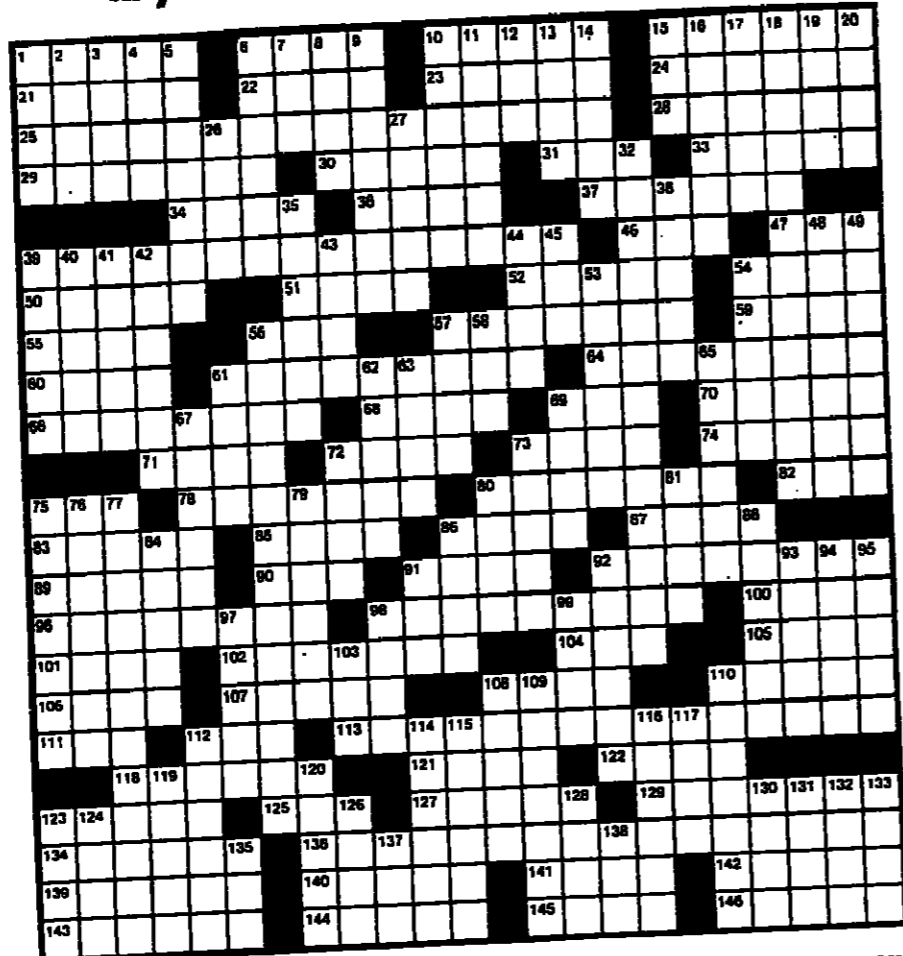
ADVERTISMENT

Table listing various international funds and their performance metrics, including ALLIANCE INT'L, BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD., and others.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Rhyme and Reason By Michael Priestley



- ACROSS
1 Hegel's forte
6 Tulleries, e.g.
10 Railroad switch
15 Henry was one
21 Operating
22 Mad scientist's aide
23 Odin, Thor et al.
24 Inundate
25 Airplane glue?
28 Iodized
32 Character in "No Exit"
30 Squama
33 Possesses
34 These make stakes
34 Relative of a magpie
36 Ferruz
37 -gentle (trained falcon)
39 Aromatic peripatetic?
46 Confining
47 Deephere
50 Draws water
51 Hawaiian port
52 Nimbi
54 Loire feeder
55 Discordant
56 Enero, e.g.
57 Snoozes
59 Albacore
60 Zola opus
61 Plane curves
64 Raincoat, e.g.
68 Curtails
68 Taurine complaint
69 Mil. school
70 -nous
71 Tennyson poem
72 Shril or tubular
73 God for Radames
74 Helical
75 Tatami
78 Wear in a nursery rhyme
80 Submerged coral reefs
82 Ex. rumberes
83 On the qui vive

- DOWN
1 Long sentence
2 Burden of proof
3 Squall
4 Caesar's "vindex"
5 Oenologists' storerooms
6 Columbar denizen
7 Iron or Stone
8 Gypsies
9 Acute
10 O'Neill was one
11 Shakespearean heroine
12 "The Nifty Fifty"
13 In propinquity
14 Wine and dine
15 Concubine's chamber
16 What diaseukists do
17 Unaccompanied
18 Chelonian charge?
19 S-shaped arch
20 Ohio nine
22 Actress
23 Nazimova
27 Something to stow below
32 Guardian of angels?
35 Inflammable liquids
38 -Japanese War
39 Custard tarts
40 Malay ruler
41 Jersey town
42 Post Hopkins
43 Border order
44 Turner and Cole
45 Cash for amortillado
48 Mark Clark was one
49 They rate
53 Scaramouch
54 Comb. Comb.
56 Sea cow's conceit?
57 Kaolin, e.g.
58 Rhine tributary
61 Elf creature
62 Saline
63 Butterfingers' cry
65 Smith's comrade in arms
67 Small English bird
69 Singer Redding
72 Keystone State
73 Elbowed
75 Discomfort
76 Lamp rubber
77 Females?
79 Cylindrical tents
80 Cauldron contents
81 Disturbance
84 Bump the bet
86 Scads
88 Formulated theory
91 Compilation of information
92 Most ominous
93 Hindu title
94 Stu or Mo
95 Import or purport
97 Man of Isfahan
98 Suffix with fun or pun
99 Flatten a flat
103 Relative of a dative
108 Adèle
109 So-called
110 Uncultivated
112 "Persuasion" author
114 "My kingdom for..."
115 Is entitled to
116 Chocolate trees
117 Coal region
118 Tremble
120 Arizona Indian
123 Rumpole
124 Sword of a sort
128 Australian pepper
129 Ten Comb. form
130 Cattle, in poetry
131 Welles role
132 "Horror!"
133 Quantities in radiology
135 Poetic pain-drom
137 London's defenders
138 Greek X



WEATHER

Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions for various locations like ALGARVE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, etc.

BOOKS

THE PENNILESS BILLIONAIRES By Max Shapiro. Times Books/Truman Talley. 308 pp. \$15.

Reviewed by Steve Lohr

A NATION'S currency, like its language, is an abstraction. There is a cultural agreement as to its meaning — in the case of money, an agreement that it represents a unit of wealth.

Inflation is an assault on that assumption. When the assumption no longer holds, the social contract is broken and a civilization begins to cleave at the seams.

Through the Monetary Prism This is history through the monetary prism, laced with anecdote, for the layman — an engaging narrative.

In a preliminary treatment of inflation in antiquity, for instance, we learn that Alexander the Great, the controversy about his drinking habits notwithstanding, pursued a monetary policy of considerable restraint.

To illustrate the mind-numbing inflation of Weimar Germany, Shapiro presents the example of Lotte Hendlich, a German widow who returned to her homeland in the autumn of 1923 after a few years in Switzerland recovering from tuberculosis.

In history's eras of rampant inflation, Shapiro writes, the details differ with time and place, but the basic script is the same. In each episode, the government was well aware of the danger of inflation.

Each time, the first decision to inflate the economy made sense: The prospect of inflation was preferable to the danger of war or revolution.

Steve Lohr is a financial reporter for The New York Times.

RADIO NEWCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE
Broadcasts at 0500, 0700, 0900, 1200, 1500, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 (GMT).

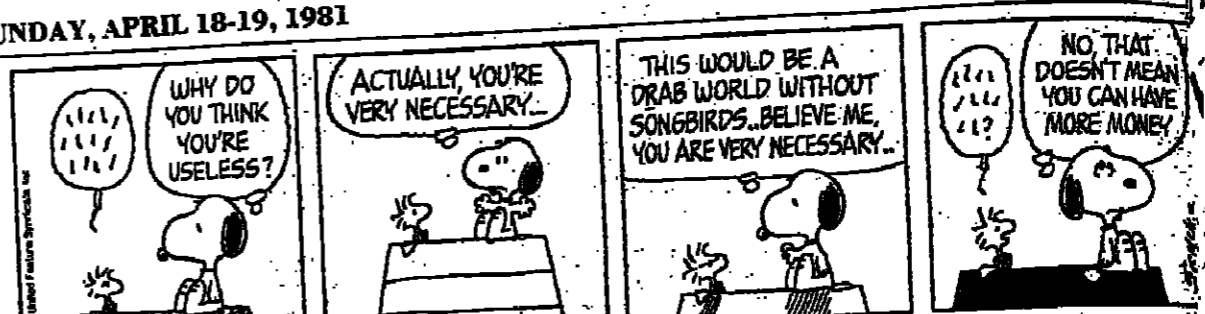
VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 30 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

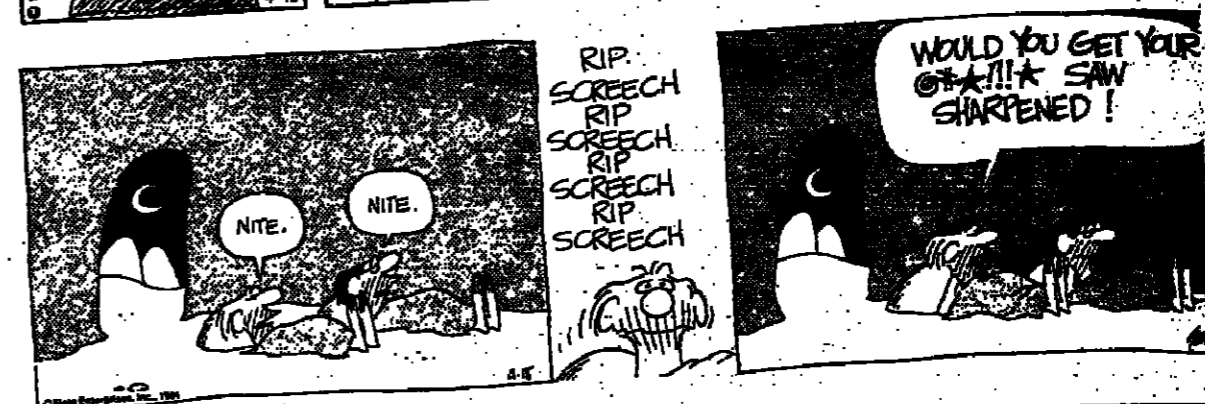
Bank Robber Has Change of Heart, Brings Back Cash, Waits for Police

PORT HURON, Mich. — A man who robbed a bank with a toy gun returned to the bank and pounded on the doors, saying he wanted to give back the money. The suspect, Robert J. Pedreira, 22, of Center Reach, N.Y., was arrested Thursday at the Port Huron branch of the National Bank of Detroit.

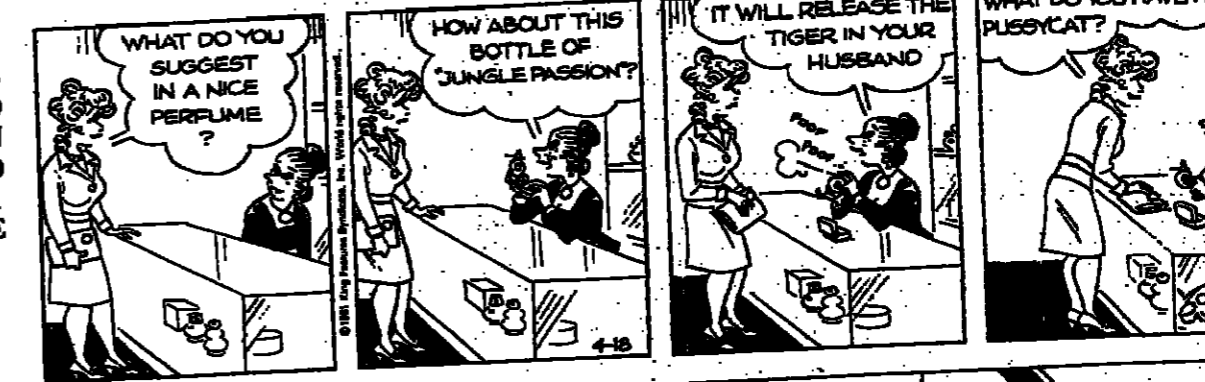
PEANUTS



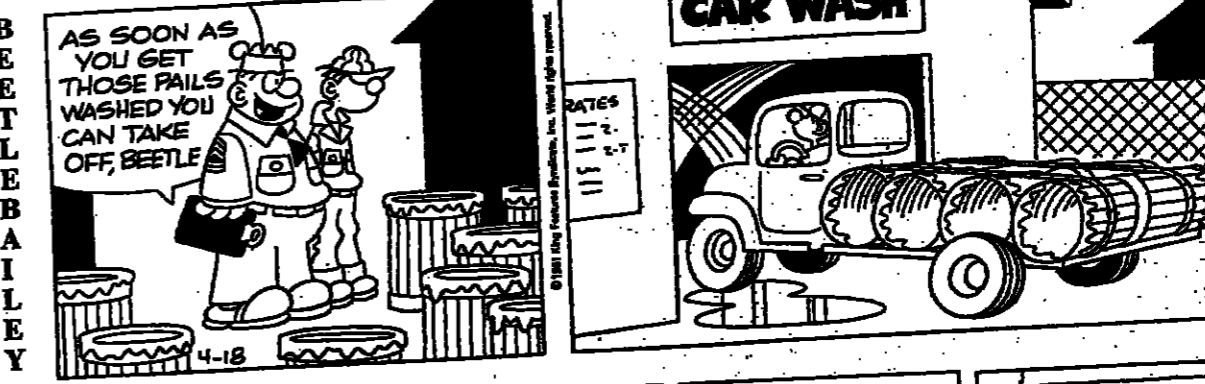
B. C.



B. LONDIE



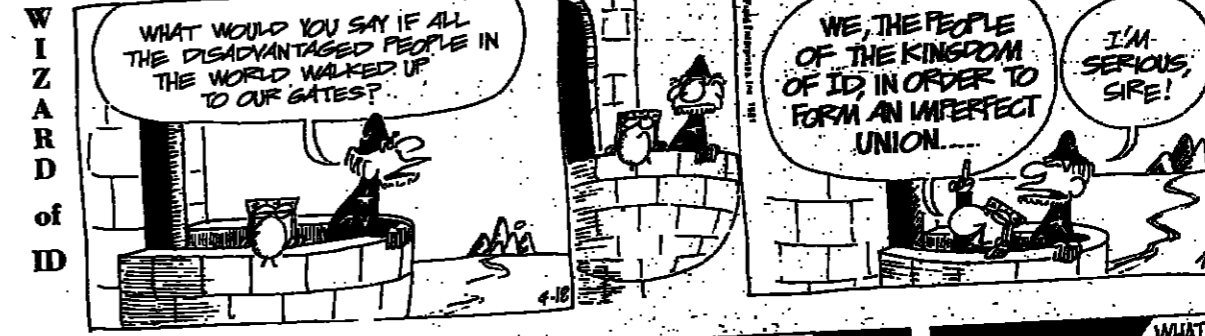
B. ETTLEBAILEY



A. N. D. Y. C. A. P. P.



W. I. Z. A. R. D. of I. D.



R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N.



D. O. N. E. S. B. U. R. Y.



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Word game section with words like RORYS, NEETA, SLHBE, EVIDID and a cartoon illustration.

DENNIS THE MENACE



Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

كندا من الأصل

# Team Holds Up NHL Playoffs

Recent form the National Hockey League playoffs began with the New York Rangers scoring two goals in the fourth overtime victory over the New York Islanders.

The Islanders' fourth straight lopsided playoff triumph — the Stanley Cup championship having outscored Toronto, 20-4, in the preliminary round. Leading 2-0, on first-period goals by Bob Nystrom and Butch Goring and the standout goaltending of Billy Smith, the Islanders' John Tonelli, Hector Montiel and Denis Potvin scored goals in a second-period span of 1:44 to put the game out of reach.

Edmonton's Wayne Gretzky scored 8:06 of the second period to cut the deficit to 5-1, but Clark Gillies answered at 14:17 and added another in the third period. Potvin scored a shorthanded goal at 10:50 of the last period before Mark Hangeham delivered Edmonton's other goal.



Rangers' Tom Laidlaw congratulates Lance Nethery for being put the puck past disgraced St. Louis goalie Mike Linz. But the Blues won the NHL opening quarterfinal playoff game, 6-3.

Smith, one of the keys to the team's Stanley Cup drive last year, gave the Islanders the edge in experience in the first period, making key stops on two close-in bids by Gretzky, the league scoring champion, and one by Glenn Anderson.

St. Louis, which won all four regular-season games with the Rangers, kept it up thanks to Bernie Federko's two goals. "We wanted to take command at the outset," Federko said. "I don't think we really gave them a chance. Aside from a couple of lapses, we stayed on top."

Federko's second goal, a second-period breakaway backhand that beat goalie Steve Baker, came off a fine lead pass from Tony Currie. Mike Zuke scored on a wrist shot with 18 seconds remaining in the middle period to give the Blues, playing at home, a commanding 6-2 lead.

# Playoffs

- Quarterfinals (Best-of-seven)**
- Edmonton vs. Philadelphia
  - St. Louis vs. Philadelphia
  - Edmonton vs. St. Louis
  - Philadelphia vs. Philadelphia
  - Edmonton vs. Philadelphia
  - Philadelphia vs. Philadelphia
  - Edmonton vs. Philadelphia
- Finals (Best-of-seven)**
- Edmonton vs. Philadelphia
  - Philadelphia vs. Philadelphia
  - Edmonton vs. Philadelphia
  - Philadelphia vs. Philadelphia
  - Edmonton vs. Philadelphia
  - Philadelphia vs. Philadelphia
  - Edmonton vs. Philadelphia

# Summaries

**Edmonton 2 (Nystrom 11th, Linz 1st), Montreal 2 (D. 11th, 12th), Philadelphia 0 (Holmes 1st, 2nd, 3rd).**

**St. Louis 2 (Federko 2nd, 3rd), Philadelphia 0 (Holmes 1st, 2nd, 3rd).**

**Edmonton 3 (Federko 2nd, 3rd, 4th), Philadelphia 0 (Holmes 1st, 2nd, 3rd).**

**Philadelphia 1 (Federko 1st), Philadelphia 0 (Holmes 1st, 2nd, 3rd).**

**Edmonton 2 (Federko 2nd, 3rd), Philadelphia 0 (Holmes 1st, 2nd, 3rd).**

**Philadelphia 1 (Federko 1st), Philadelphia 0 (Holmes 1st, 2nd, 3rd).**

**Edmonton 2 (Federko 2nd, 3rd), Philadelphia 0 (Holmes 1st, 2nd, 3rd).**

**Philadelphia 1 (Federko 1st), Philadelphia 0 (Holmes 1st, 2nd, 3rd).**

**Edmonton 2 (Federko 2nd, 3rd), Philadelphia 0 (Holmes 1st, 2nd, 3rd).**

**Philadelphia 1 (Federko 1st), Philadelphia 0 (Holmes 1st, 2nd, 3rd).**

**Edmonton 2 (Federko 2nd, 3rd), Philadelphia 0 (Holmes 1st, 2nd, 3rd).**

**Philadelphia 1 (Federko 1st), Philadelphia 0 (Holmes 1st, 2nd, 3rd).**

**Edmonton 2 (Federko 2nd, 3rd), Philadelphia 0 (Holmes 1st, 2nd, 3rd).**

**Philadelphia 1 (Federko 1st), Philadelphia 0 (Holmes 1st, 2nd, 3rd).**

# Red Smith

## On Gen. Omar Bradley, Athlete

**New York Times Service**

**NEW YORK** — Along with the daily assortment of publicity handouts, bills and solicitations came a letter from Red Reeder, soldier, author and athlete.

As a soldier, Col. Russell Potter Reeder Jr. lost a leg on D-Day-plus-six and received the first Distinguished Service Cross awarded in Normandy during World War II.

He won distinction as a biographer, historian and writer of fiction. As an athlete, he played football at West Point, captained the Army baseball team and hit .413 in spring training with the New York Giants.

John McGraw offered him \$5,000 a year to join the Giant organization, but Red couldn't bring himself to resign his commission and he stayed on with the military at \$1,716 a year.

Red is 78 now, and retired. For the last several years he has been battling a type of partial paralysis, the effect of an antitank shot that went wrong. It is an enervating ailment but it hasn't dimmed Red's spirit or loyalties. One of his heroes was Gen. Omar Bradley, the soldier and athlete from Clark, Mo.

When Bradley was a five-star general he liked to visit Toots Shor's and relax with the jovial proprietor. One evening Toots told him: "Red Reeder and his wonderful wife were here this afternoon."

"Red brought for me in Normandy," Bradley said. "If he hadn't been wounded, he would have made three-star general."

Next time Toots saw Reeder he said, "Gen. Bradley says that if you hadn't been wounded, you'd have been a two-star general."

A week later they were on the phone. "By the way," Toots said, "Gen. Bradley says if you hadn't been wounded, you would have been a brigadier general."

"Look," Red said, "I don't want to hear anymore from Gen. Bradley or you. First thing you know, I'll lose my retirement pay as a colonel."

In the letter dated April 14, Red writes:

"They are burying Omar Nelson Bradley today in Arlington, the Missouri boy who served 69 years in the U.S. Army."

"Sixty-seven years back, the dim lights below stands in Philadelphia's Franklin Field changed the Army football team's dressing room into a cave. Coach Charlie Daly paced the floor nervously. A cadet manager barged in and said, 'Sir, the midshipmen are marching onto the field.'"

"Never mind the Navy!" Daly yelled. "First team — on your feet!"

Cadet Bradley, center, sat on a mattress with other substitutes. Daly dispatched the first team, then shouted at the subs. "Get out of here, you phlegmatic bunch of sheep!"

"The game was rough. Cadet John J. McEwan, 'the Giant from Minnesota,' staggered to the sideline with a head injury. Omar Bradley dashed in to play center. In 1914 players didn't wear numbers, and neither the sports records nor Walter Camp, dean of American football, noted the substitution.

"Bradley's play was superb. McEwan liked to tell the story. For years he would say, 'Camp thought Omar Bradley was me. Omar made me All-American.'"

"On the diamond Cadet Bradley, outfielder, exhibited one of the best throwing arms ever seen on Doubleday Field. His muscles had been built up in boobying over two summers of unloading gondola coal cars with a shovel, at 17 cents an hour.

# Coaches in U.S. 'Recruit or Perish'

**By John Nelson**

**The Associated Press**

**NEW YORK** — There is a new battle cry at America's institutions of higher learning. For years, college professors have prospered or failed by the publish-or-perish axiom. Now, college coaches have reworded things: "Recruit or perish."

Some college coaches, it is said, especially in basketball, live solely by an ability to recruit the nation's best high school players. Some say that coaching talent is secondary to recruiting prowess.

In most cases, however, today's successful college coach is a unique blend of huckster and brigadier general. He peddles his university's attributes to high school consumers, then molds the recruits into winners.

"Whether I like it or not," says Clemson Coach Bill Foster, "it's the head of a million-dollar business." As such, college coaches must insure that their product has appeal. So they must acquire the best possible players.

Last week saw the passing of the deadline by which the National Collegiate Athletic Association required its universities to have their recruits signed to letters-of-intent, but for most coaches, the job began last fall.

"I really try to encourage prospective recruits to tell us early if they don't think they want to attend Clemson," Foster says, "because I don't want to waste my time on him."

The two overriding trends today in recruiting are to get it done as early as possible and to try to do it close to home.

"But That's Changed"

"It's not like it used to be," says Wake Forest Coach Carl Tracy. "A few years back, we didn't have many homegrown ballplayers. But that's changed."

Foster says long recruiting trips often result in more frustration than they're worth. "After two years, I discovered it was best to centralize my recruiting. I don't go out of the area unless I have to. I got tired of going into places like Pittsburgh and Philadelphia and coming away empty-handed."

Most major schools have adequate funding for recruiting, but as Coach Denny Crum of Louisville, the 1980 NCAA champions, says, "If you recruit 12, you'll probably get two." With the NCAA maximum of six visits per recruit, that's 72 round-trip plane tickets for two players. "I think the six visits is a good rule," Crum says. "It should be four."

Most coaches acknowledge that the pressure and big money involved in college basketball lead to cheating. "Basketball is more visible than other sports," says Bobby Knight, coach of Indiana's 1981 NCAA title. "People are more conscious of it, and anytime a thing is well publicized, someone is going to try to get in the act. They want a piece of the action."

"One or two players can control a team. It's easy to turn a basketball program around by recruiting."

"I think the lengths to which

some schools — and I use the term loosely because that also includes alumni and parents — will go is absolutely disgraceful. What's easier to raise money for? The United Fund or a college basketball or football program? The answer is college athletics. Isn't that wrong?"

"I told our alumni when I came here that if I found anyone cheating, I'd turn them in to the NCAA and let them put us on probation if they wanted," Knight says, "but I think the situation is so bad at some schools that I couldn't control it if I was there."

Crum says cheating is most likely to occur at a school that is trying to build a program. "The easiest way for a coach to build a team is to get a couple of great players. Sometimes, coaches feel it's worth it to do almost anything. If they have to hire the kind of high school coach, they do it."

There are 264 NCAA Division I schools that offer varsity basketball, and Knight says there may appear to be more cheating than ever before because the number of schools increases each year. Naturally that means more intense competition for each year's top high school players.



Bobby Knight

**Rookie's Form**

Pat Ewing, 7-foot star from Rindge & Latin High School in Cambridge, Mass., sent an application form to about 150 colleges outlining his requirements if the schools were to be considered.

The form, designed by his parents and high school coach Mike Jarvis, said Ewing would require daily tutoring, as much time as necessary when taking tests, permission to use a tape recorder in lectures and constant monitoring of his program. The reasons for the stipulations, Jarvis said, were that Ewing had a "reading deficiency" and "a slowness in writing" resulting from his upbringing in Jamaica, where English is spoken differently.

Several college coaches, who normally might have tried to recruit Ewing, stayed away because of the form, including Lefty Driesell of Maryland and Joe Hall of Kentucky.

Ewing signed to play at Georgetown. He has set a trend sure to be followed by other top prospects.

But for most incoming freshmen, the impetus will remain with the coach. Once a hot prospect has been spotted through scouting trips or tips from alumni or friends, Foster says normal procedure is to get into his recruit's home as quickly as possible.

"You first have to convince the parents you'll look after their kid," Foster says. "A lot of them are caught up with their kid as a good player, but you also have to let them know what their kid will be doing the other 22 hours of the day."

When a player decides to visit the campus, both Crum and Knight like to let him spend as much time as possible with the older players. They are the ones who do the actual on-campus recruiting.

"On two occasions, my players have told me a recruit wouldn't fit into our program," Knight says, "and that was that. I didn't even have to ask them why."

# Schmidt, Rose Spark Phils' Win

**From Agency Dispatches**

**PHILADELPHIA** — Mike Schmidt homered and Pete Rose had three hits to pace a 12-hit attack that carried the Phillies to a 5-3 victory over Pittsburgh here Thursday night.

Dick Ruthven went eight innings to pick up the victory. Tug McGraw, appearing in his 700th major league game, got the last three outs to earn a save.

Schmidt hit his second homer of the season in the second inning for the Phillies' first run, and the winners took the lead for good with a pair of runs in the third on a single by Bob Boone, a sacrifice

# Connors Gains Semifinals in Monaco Tennis

**The Associated Press**

**MONTE CARLO** — Second-seeded Jimmy Connors raced to a 6-3, 6-2 triumph over Yannick Noah, France's top-ranked player, Friday to gain the semifinals of the Monte Carlo Open tennis tournament.

The rain-delayed match followed Balazs Taroczy's 6-2, 6-3 victory over Riccardo Gallo. Connors will face Taroczy in the semifinals Saturday. Third-seeded Guillermo Vilas survived his meeting with Tomas Smid, 6-0, 1-6, 7-6; Vilas' semifinals opponent will be Adriano Panatta.

Panatta gained the final four with a 6-1, 7-6, 6-4 victory over Jose Higueras. Earlier, Panatta had taken a straight-set win over Victor Pecci, the first-round upset winner over top seed Bjorn Borg.

Noah lost his service three times in the first set, and after Connors took a 3-1 lead in the second the Frenchman never recovered. Taroczy dispatched Cano with aggressive net play.

# Thursday Line Scores

Team	Opponent	Score
Cleveland	St. Louis	6-0
Milwaukee	Pittsburgh	4-0
San Diego	Los Angeles	2-0
San Francisco	California	2-0
Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	5-3
Los Angeles	San Diego	2-0
San Francisco	California	2-0
Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	5-3
Los Angeles	San Diego	2-0
San Francisco	California	2-0
Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	5-3
Los Angeles	San Diego	2-0
San Francisco	California	2-0
Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	5-3

# Major League Standings

League	Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
National League	Montreal	3	1	.750	0
	Philadelphia	2	2	.500	1 1/2
	New York	3	2	.600	1 1/2
	St. Louis	2	2	.500	2 1/2
	Chicago	2	4	.333	3 1/2
	Pittsburgh	1	4	.200	3 1/2
	Los Angeles	0	2	.000	0
	Cincinnati	0	2	.000	1 1/2
	Atlanta	2	2	.500	2 1/2
	San Diego	2	2	.500	2 1/2
American League	New York	5	1	.833	0
	Baltimore	2	2	.500	3 1/2
	Boston	2	2	.500	3 1/2
	Cleveland	2	4	.333	3 1/2
	Milwaukee	2	4	.333	3 1/2
	Toronto	2	4	.333	3 1/2
	Los Angeles	0	2	.000	0
	Chicago	3	1	.750	3 1/2
	Seattle	2	4	.333	3 1/2
	Kansas City	1	1	.500	3 1/2

# Pinchman Veeck's Curveballs: Solid Hits, Every Time

**By Richard Hoffer**

**Los Angeles Times Service**

AGO — Bill Veeck, in a thoughtful moment, once tried to his tastes as average, thereby explaining the popularity of his promotions. "Anything that appeals to me is probably going to appeal to most of my customers," is what he used to say.

Veeck's tastes might have been average in a league run by the looges, in which each of the Marx Brothers had a franchise, league operated by hotel owners and chewing gum magnates, tastes were extraordinary. Baseball, during his on-again-off-again at the game's premier pitcher, retained a degree of Veeck did not.

He pointedly asked whether Phil Rizzuto, at 5-5, was "a short ballplayer or a tall midget."

And as the Browns' attendance doubled during the second half of the season, Veeck did not bother to appear right back, all in good fun. But the expected wanted to see the poor beast back.

Once Veeck was in the majors, his giveaways escalated gradually, if only slightly, in sophistication. He handed out 20,000 Hawaiian Orchids and other more dignified gifts. Occasionally he lapsed. He still presented a swayed-back nag from time to time, and once he bestowed upon a housewife 10,000 cupcakes.

But most of his stunts didn't cost him much. In Milwaukee, it was put to him that a lot of fans involved in wartime factory work could not attend afternoon and night games. So he scheduled a "Rosie the Riveter Day," in which the gates opened at 9 a.m. The ushers were dressed in nightgowns, the concessionaires dispensed cereal and doughnuts and the manager was fast asleep in the third base coaching box.

And there was the case of the movable fence. It was Veeck's idea, first to bring the left-field fence in or out, depending on what team was in town. Later he got the idea of moving it in during the course of a game, depending on who was at bat. He got to do it once before the league outlawed it.

By the time he reached the American League, Veeck's sense of merchandising was highly refined. One of the first things he did at Cleveland was sign to Max Patkin, a loose-jointed infielder/clover who had the ability, after a bad call, to topple over rigid, like a felled tree, in a dead faint. Veeck not only acquired Patkin; he sent him to the minors to polish his act.



Bill Veeck

**Playing Dirty—The Play**

's promotional flair, to the outrage of peers and the delight of a to exploding scoreboards, midget auto races (i.e. genuine drivers) and livestock giveaways. On the day his Cleveland Indians eliminated from the American League pennant chase, Veeck a horse-drawn hearse and, accompanied by a funeral dirge, he Indians' pennant of the year before in center field.

ver Veeck went — and he went lots of places despite his right leg being partially amputated as the result of a war wound — 9-buying public ate up his act. He operated five teams (one of 'ice), setting attendance records and winning pennants with 1 Cleveland, he boosted attendance almost 1,000 percent in a game of Mardi Gras when Bill Veeck was in the game.

in the game no more. He is 67 and in poor health. The chortle while operating two minor league teams and the Cleveland St. Louis Browns and the Chicago White Sox (twice), is at. When the White Sox were sold not long ago to moguls who reticular predilection for flagpole sitters, an era ended, had long since seen the curtains beginning to close. He says today. Hence: "I am not unhappy to be unemployed."

most of four decades — he was retired briefly three times by club owners — Veeck was only too happy to be employed. lions of fans were happy too; the man produced good baseball everywhere he settled.

is an innovative owner and general manager, introducing several concepts to the game. But his legacy, which will endure or won-lost records are forgotten, is of bringing entertainment ballpark. He gave the game a laugh.

"I will really be remembered for," he says, pinning it down "is sending a midget up to bat. Everything else I've ever baseball — forget it. I don't mind."

ddie Gaedel episode. He'll be remembered for that, all right, and stunts sprung from an apparently bottomless "millionaire" and each one seemed better than the last. But he never he Eddie Gaedel caper.

**Customers Wanted**

otion of sending a 3-foot 7-inch pinch-hitter into the game (by cake) was born of desperation. In part because the St. Louis had come cheap, Veeck found himself in baseball again in a short exit. The Browns were losing the battle for the fan's the crucifixion rival Cardinals. "We were looking around," called, "for a way to draw a few people into the ballpark."

simple. He signed Gaedel to a one-day, \$100 contract, and, in of Gaedel, he boosted attendance almost 1,000 percent in a game. Gaedel, sent him to the plate. And on to first — tedel's strike zone was the size of a matchbook cover. He in four pitches.

he lowly Browns won the pennant, Veeck couldn't have generative publicity. The midgets-in-baseball controversy raged for he owners accused him of making a mockery of the game and hauled from baseball.

affected his own brand of outrage. Always a sensitive em — he was the first American League owner to bring a black (Doby) into the game, the first to bring in a senior citizen (Paye) — he screamed unlawful discrimination.

... Bring on the left-handed banjo player.

Art Buchwald

'The Greatest'

WASHINGTON — I hope the reader won't mind if I use the column today to say goodbye to Joe Louis. For those who were around when Joe was fighting, I know there won't be any objections. For those who came later, I assure you that, despite what you've heard about other heavy-weight champions, Joe Louis was the greatest.



Buchwald

In Hollis, N.Y., where I grew up, there were three things the kids in our gang were certain of: One was that Franklin Roosevelt was going to save the economy; the second was that Joe Dimaggio was going to beat Babe Ruth's record; and the third was that Joe Louis was going to save us from the Germans.

The "Brown Bomber" played a very important part in a Jewish household, for the simple reason that Adolf Hitler had a fighter named Max Schmeling, who exemplified Hitler's ideal of the perfect Aryan. When Joe Louis signed to fight Schmeling in 1936, there was a lot more at stake than a heavy-weight championship. For weeks before the bout all the talk around the house was concerned with, "Could Joe beat the Nazi?"

There was no television, and it's hard for anyone who didn't grow up in those days to imagine how you could possibly enjoy a boxing match sitting around a radio. But in some ways it was even better than television. You got as close to the radio set as you possibly could. All the members of the household stared straight into the loudspeaker, hanging onto every word that the announcers were bringing you "live from ringside."

The imagination was brought into play, and you could see the ring in your mind — and the cool Joe Louis staring at the representative of the "master race."

Carrier to Be Museum The Associated Press NEW YORK — The USS Intrepid, the World War II aircraft carrier whose crew and pilots sank more than 80 enemy ships and destroyed more than 600 aircraft, will be berthed in New York later this year as a sea-air-space museum. Mayor Edward I. Koch said,

For 12 rounds, we "saw" every punch — the right to the jaw, the left to the stomach, the clinches and perspiration pouring from the boxers' bodies. Whenever Louis landed a blow, we cheered with as much fervor as if we were at ringside. When Schmeling made a point, we remained nervous and silent.

Schmeling knocked out Louis in the 12th round, the blackest day in Hollis since Roosevelt closed the banks. The consensus at Public School 35 the next day was that Schmeling had probably fouled Louis or Hitler had someone poison Joe's food. The one thing we were certain about was that it hadn't been a fair fight, and the next time around Joe would kill Schmeling and save the honor of the United States.

We had to wait until June 22, 1938, for the rematch. The tension that built up to the fight was tremendous. Schmeling made the mistake of making racial remarks about Joe and also derogatory statements about the United States. It had become a do-or-die situation for every kid in the country.

I think it was a hot night — I'm sure it was a hot night. Radios were being listened to from every open window in the neighborhood.

The announcer told us Louis looked mad as he entered the ring. I could "see" the anger on his face. The bell rang and Louis charged in. "Bang to the head, Bang to the body," Schmeling was on the ropes. Schmeling couldn't raise a glove. Joe was swinging with fury — and then a right to the jaw and Schmeling hit the canvas; then he was up; then he was down; then the neighbors were yelling — we were crying. Schmeling made one more effort to get up and then sank for the last time. The Brown Bomber had finished off Hitler's superman in two minutes and four seconds of the first round.

The next day at school we kept punching each other all during class. The Brown Bomber had given us back our national pride. There was only one time when the people in our house had mixed feelings about a Louis fight, and that was when he fought Max Baer. We wanted Joe to win in the worst way. But we had a problem. Max Baer was Jewish.

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Mary Blume

The Shadow of Anne the Puppeteer

International Herald Tribune PARIS — The Chinese shadow puppet theater, which may have begun as early as 181 B.C. and which has been fading away in the crude light of modern political exigency, has received an unexpected boost from a 24-year-old Frenchwoman named Anne Riston. Miss Riston and her Theatre d'Ombres Chinoises can be seen in Paris starting Thursday with their shadow show, "The Adventures of Yi the Bowman."

The 35-minute play, which takes in themes from cosmology to marital discord, will be given in the tiny and extremely uncomfortable Theatre Marie Stuart until May 17 when the company leaves on a tour of the French provinces.

Backstage View After performances, the audience is invited backstage for a view of how the puppet theater works. It works very well and Miss Riston thinks she may even have devised movements for the bowman that are unique in the Chinese theater: the hard thing, she says, is not for him to shoot but to hit his mark, which he does quite often during the show.

Miss Riston studied Chinese in Paris for five years. She was unable to go to China to study the shadow theater, but this turned out to be a blessing in disguise as the popular and ancient art was dying out at the time, a victim of the cultural revolution.

"They say that since last year the tradition has started again," she said. "But you no longer find the puppet show opposite a temple or family altar. It has become like the Peking Opera, a tourist attraction and not part of popular culture."

In Taiwan, where Miss Riston ended up studying for more than a year, shadow shows arrived in the 17th century with warriors from Fujian province in mainland China and the theater, while much diminished, is still part of popular tradition — not a distraction but an important element of feasts to please and propitiate the gods. A journalist from Le Monde who recently got married in Taipei according to the Tao rite invited Miss Riston's Master to give a shadow show so that the gods would bless the union.

"But even in Taiwan the theater is dying out," Miss Riston said. "There are fewer religious festivals and these days instead of puppets they have singers or films to divert the gods. It works just as well."

There are only three shadow puppet troupes left in Taiwan, Miss Riston says. She found her Master in 1978 while on a puppet hunt for museum collections with an eminent French sinologist, Jacques Pimpaneau. Her Master, Zhang Ming Shou, an elderly man with a radiant smile and a

ferocious crew cut, was willing to take her on as a student only if she could find someone else to study with her. In Taiwan the young people were more interested in modern forms of expression and in France no one knew what she was talking about.

"I said zui, zui, zui," she said. Finally she persuaded Master Zhang to accept just her and she lived in his house in a small fishing village for three months, then went to Taipei to study the history of the shadow theater, returning to work with Zhang whenever he put on a show.

The highly stylized puppets Miss Riston works with are descended from those of southern China: smaller and livelier than those of the north and made of donkey skin (buffalo skin being unavailable in France, even for ready money, Miss Riston's puppets are made of paper-thin cowhide). Each puppet is attached to two or three sticks which are skillfully agitated by Miss Riston and her partner, Eméric de Monteynard, who studied business and wrote poetry before becoming a puppeteer. They are brighter in color than the puppets of Master Zhang.

"We used colors my Master didn't have. In Taiwan they use only vegetable colors, they have red, green and black only, with no shades in between. We used more colors while respecting the traditions of color you find everywhere in China from interior decoration to theater — red is happiness and union, white is for traitors, blue is hypocrisy."



Anne Riston, Master Zhang.

After Anne Riston had devised "The Adventures of Yi the Bowman," she wrote at once to Master Zhang. "I don't find this piece in the repertoire," he replied. She explained that she had based the story on popular tales and he wrote back, "All right. But remember the job of the shadow puppeteer is to educate people. Remember that and you're all right."

"I find that very Chinese," Miss Riston said. "Her own aim is very Western. We want to show people that their world can also become children again. I think my Master would find it very different," she said.

Attorneys for Kim Pring agreed to a 50 percent reduction in the \$25-million punitive-damage award the former Miss Wyoming won in a libel suit against Penthouse magazine. Federal jury awarded Miss Pring \$25 million in punitive damages and \$1.5 million in actual damages Feb. 21 after accepting her claim that she was li-

PEOPLE: Group in India Trying To Block 'Gandhi' Movie

Former Indian Prime Minister Morarji Deasai and other members of a publishing trust petitioned the Bombay High Court to restrain British filmmaker Richard Attenborough from quoting works from Mahatma Gandhi's literary works in his controversial movie on the late independence leader. They said the trust holds the copyright on all the published works of Gandhi. The film is titled "Gandhi" and is scheduled to open later this year. The British producer-director's attorney told the court that the historical records could not possibly be copyrighted. He opposed an interim court ruling, saying the film's shooting is nearly completed at an estimated cost of \$22.5 million. The High Court admitted the petition for hearings in June but rejected the trust's request for a temporary restraining order.

Rock star Eric Clapton, suffer from a perforated ulcer, was leased after a month-long stay in the hospital but he probably will not be able to tour next month, hospital officials say. Clapton was discharged from United States hospitals in St. Paul, Minn. A spokesman said Clapton will remain in Minnesota for several weeks to undergo more tests. The musician was hospitalized March 15 and was forced to cancel 51 of his tours.

Actor Sterling Hayden was charged with possession of hashish by police officers at Toronto International Airport. Hayden, 65, of Wilton, Conn., was arrested after customs officials searched his luggage and found slightly more than an ounce of hashish. Hayden is a Royal Canadian Mounted Police spokesman. The spokesman said Hayden was released after posting bail of \$200 for an April 27 court hearing. A Marine Corps captain in World War II, Hayden has appeared in more than 30 films since 1940, including "The Godfather." He is currently writing a novel.

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